DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
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WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918.

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is shown at the
WEST END CINEMA
and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

VOL. IV NO. 280 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Ton
20th Nov.	Medina	12830	...	...
30th ,,	Caledonia	8630	...	...
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th ,,	Khyber	9000	...	...
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Nagoya	7000	...	...
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500
1917				
7th Janry.	Khiva	9000	...	...
14th ,,	Mooltan	10000	...	...
21st ,,	Sardinia	7000	...	...
28th ,,	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	s.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
21st Nov.	Novara	000	Mooltan *	10000
15th Decr.	Nyanza	000	Karmala	9000
29th Dec.	Malta	7000	Morea	11000
1917				
11th Janry.	Namur	7000	Ka hmir	9000
26th ,,	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
8th Febry	Novara	7000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
8th March	Malta	7000	Kaiser-i Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 19th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
24th Nov.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting
24th Nov.	Aratoon Apcar	S. and S. Africa via Porebunder.
29th Nov.	Linga	Karachi direct.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
2nd December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON BY THIS VESSEL.

Single.	Return.
1st class Rs. 690	First class (returning by B I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
2nd class Rs. 510.	Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

For accommodation and further information apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moyori Maru..	M. Taniguch	8773	9th Nov	23rd Nov.
Bombay Maru.	S. Shinohara	4428	14th Nov	28th Nov.
Rangoon Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	5348	17th. Dec.	29th. Dec.
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata....	4166	20th. Dec.	1st. Jan. 17
Tenshin Maru.	R. Ozaki. ..	4173	25th. Dec	6th. Jan. 17

For Freight apply to—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Izdo Maru....	5312	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	30th Nov.
Java Maru....	4499	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD
FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of York	A & C	7824		28th Nov
City of Birmingham	A & C	7498		30th Dec.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ...	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles ...	630	1,033	450	790
Liverpool ...	600	90	52	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ...		942		712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families: Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Canard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DABAI, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE AND KOWEIT.

S. S. BANDAI MARU, 3,227 tons, will sail on or about 30th November.

FOR MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 10th December.

FOR COLOMBO.

S. S. ANYO MARU, 2,169 tons, will sail on or about 23rd November.

For further particulars apply to:—
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS DIRECT FROM KARACHI.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 28th November.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. FAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 5th December.
S.S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 10th December.

For farther particulars apply to:—
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.
JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawapore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mouritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,003,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Pekin	
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 55,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000
HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Re. 1 lakh.
Sums above Re. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. INDO-CHINA. PHILIPPINES SIAM. Manila. Bangkok.

Batavia.	Saigon.	Cebu.	Puket
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Hoilo.	
Medan.			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
38, Bishopsgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.
Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.
Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.
The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.
Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.
For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—
N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.
WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No 2709.
BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.
Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE TEXAS COMPANY
Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and its Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
The oil owing high grade brands of Kerosen Oil im ted in cases packed in America are read or delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.
For further particulars apply to
MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

Second 1916 Russian 5½ p.c. War Loan
FOR
Rbls. 300,000,000.
Redeemable in 1926 and free of all Russian Income Tax.
Issued at Rbls. 95 per Rbls. 100 nominal plus coupon from 14th of October. Interest payable half-yearly in April and October. Subscription open from 14th November to 26th December, 1916, with
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.
The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.
The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.
In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.
They are succeeding with it, too.
So are many in all stages of intellectuality.
Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS for the work of constructing Bungalows and Out-Houses at Gamdevi, will be received by the undersigned on MONDAY, the 27th November, 1916.
Forms of Tender can be had from and plans, specifications of works, etc., can be seen at the Office of the undersigned.
TARAPORVALA & BHARUCHA,
M.S.A., &c.,
Architects, &c.
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1916. 6949

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned MERWANJEE COWASJEE COOPER and SHAPURJEE COWASJEE SHINGARI, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents, at Hornby Road, Fort, under the name, style and firm of M. C. COOPER and Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 1st day of November, 1916, so far as concerns the said Shapurjee Cowasjee Singari who has retired from the said firm as from the said date.
All debts due to and owing by the said firm of M. C. Cooper and Co., will be received and paid respectively by the said Merwanjee Cowasjee Cooper, who will continue to carry on the said business at the same place and under the same style or firm.
Dated this 21st day of November, 1916.
M. C. COOPER.
S. C. SHINGARI. 6950

NOTICE.
WANTED FOR SERVICE ON EAST AFRICAN AND MESOPOTAMIAN RAILWAYS, INLAND WATER TRANSPORT, MESOPOTAMIA, AND PORT OF BASRA.
EUROPEANS, ANGLO-INDIANS OR PARSIS.
WHARF Superintendents, Jetty Inspectors, Store-keepers, Supervisors and Inspector of Works (preference given to men capable of taking levels) Locomotive Firemen, Inspectors, Drivers and Firemen Marine Motor Mechanics, Oil Engine Drivers, Fitters, Turners, Boiler Makers, Head Clerks, Accountants.
INDIAN STAFF.
Clerks including Mileage, Workshop and Shed Clerks also Time-keepers and Store-keepers, Accountants, Locomotive Drivers, Marine Motor Mechanics, Firemen, Carriage Examiners, Oil Engine Drivers, Fitters, Turners, Moulders, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths, Strikers, Copper-smiths, Tinsmiths, Ships platers, Boiler platers, Caulkers, Rivetters, Hammermen, Drivers for Pumps driven by steam and oil-engines, Wiremen, Armature winders, Pipe layers, Painters, Carpenters, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Stone-masons Fitter Coolies, Wharf gunners, Serangs, Khalasis acquainted with pile driving work, Coolies, Chowkidars.
Apply in person to RECRUITING OFFICER, No. 3, Shed, Wadi Bunder, Goods Depot. 6937

SALE BY AUCTION
CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ENTHUSIASTIC YOUTHS AND CARPET MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE WELL-KNOWN INDIAN CARPETS, RUGS AND TEXTILE MANUFACTUREING CO., AS A GOING CONCERN.
Under instructions from Mr. Tehilram Girdharidas, the mortgagee in possession and on account and risk of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises of the Indian carpets, rugs and Textile Manufacturing Co., at 5th Lane, Kamatipura, all the stock-in-trade, machinery, furniture, and goodwill of the said Company as a going concern.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT G. I. P. RY., ETC.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 684.
AUCTION SALE OF NIMRU PEARLS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Dayabhai Hakamchand and Sons and on account and at the risk of Arab Abdulla Bin Ali Nakhuda, sell by public auction the undermentioned Nimru Pearls at their Rooms.
Parcel No. 46 Pearls 3123 wg. 2719 cts.
" 49 " 444 " 411
" 2 " 252 " 314
" 6 " 428 " 399
" 7 " 296 " 291
" 8 " 295 " 311
" 9 " 278 " 232
98 one Pearl Button 10
The above pearls are on view.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 59, Medows Street.
NOTICE.
The sale of immovable property at Sidwady Mahim, advertised for to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICES

For Public notices please see front page column six.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

SALVARGAN, NEOSALVARSAN AND GALYL Intravenous injections. Rare opportunity moderate charges MALARIA—Guaranteed radical cure by SALYAN (pills or injections). Apply F. ROLLIN & Co. Dhobitalau. 6033

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to the RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thackers), Bombay.

WANTED.—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of office routine, pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60. Apply sharp, (enclosing copies of testimonials which will not be returned) to MILITARY SECRETARY to H. [illegible], Bhopal. 6056.

LOAN WANTED—Rs. 10,000 (rupees ten thousand only). Good interest will be paid also the same will be remitted every month. Above amount will be repaid within two years. For further particulars please write to Box No. 372, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6060

WANTED—A smart experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST and a BOOK-KEEPER having theoretical and thorough practical knowledge of Joint Stock Companies Accounts. Apply with testimonials stating age and salary expected to Box No. 371, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6051

WANTED—An experienced BOOK-KEEPER possessing full knowledge of double entry. Apply in own handwriting stating age, previous experience and salary required. Good hand essential to Box No. 368 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6023

WANTED—influential SALESMAN for Bazaar Indents in Chemicals, Dyes, Hardwares, &c. State previous experience, [illegible] and Commission required. Apply [illegible] Chronicle."

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED GRADUATE and UNDERGRADUATE and an Expert passed in London Chambers of Commerce examination with short-hand typewriting, book-keeping and accountancy for Rs. 50 rising to 75, Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 start respectively. Apply to EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Limbdi State with testimonials. 6027

WANTED—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs. 70 p.m. with the security of Rs. 5,000 only in cash.
Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping
Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches. Apply with testimonial to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the State SUPERINTENDENT of Revenue Survey. He must have knowledge of Survey and demarcation of Forests. Pay according to qualifications.
Applicants must state caste, age, qualifications, experience of service and terms expected.
MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Divan, Baria State.
Huzoor Office.
Devgad Baria.
20th November, 1916. 6055

FRENCH INSTITUTE.
MODERN METHODS.
THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, B. A., B. Sc. O. I. P., just back from France after fulfilling his military duties, will reopen his FRENCH CLASSES on December 4th:—
1. **Beginners:** Mondays, Thursdays, 9 to 10 a.m.
2. **Advanced:** Tuesdays, Fridays, 9 to 10 a.m.
Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance.
Other Public Classes, morning or evening, may be formed if there is a demand, also private classes by arrangement.
"The larger the class, the more inspiring for the teacher and the more interesting to the pupils. Private lessons are usually dull and inefficacious."

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 1065.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—2½ in. Galvanized pipes slightly used. Consignment just arrived. For particulars apply to EBRAHIM RAHMANJI, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay. 5933

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

CHEAP CYCLE TYRES and TUBES, British and Best. For prices write to—
MALAVIYA BROS & Co., Rajkot, or Bombay, Agents:—
VORA BROS. & Co.,
6034 Mansur Building Princess Street.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 705.

TO BE LET—Andheri, Gundowli, MEHTA LODGE, five minutes' drive from Station, six rooms, baths, all-round verandah, out-houses, stables, large compound. Apply to FRAMROZE MEHTA, 91, Medows Street. 5953

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.
THE NEW POONA COLLEGE.

THE I. E. Class will meet outside the city on the school play ground near Deccan Gymkhana from Friday, 1st December. The F. Y. Classes will begin work in the College Buildings from Wednesday, 3rd January 1917, after which date, attendance will be compulsory for all classes. Lectures will go on to the end of March and the final certificate examination will be held thereafter.
Poona, 18th November, 1916.
V. G. APTE,
6047 Principal.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that RAJA BAHADUR RAGHOJIRAO SAHEB RAJA BHOSLE, of Bombay and Nagpur, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, equitable mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 40, Medows Street, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived and null and void.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon together with a Chawl situate on the East side thereof, situate lying and being at Thakurdwar at Girgaum Road, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 288-64 square yards or thereabouts, in the Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 67, New No. 667, Old Survey No. 423, and New Survey No. 1/351 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C. Ward No. 4285 and 4288, 4286 and 4287, Street Nos. 491, 497, 493, 495, and bounded, on or towards the West by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the North by the Thakurdwar Temple, on or towards the South by the property of Ramdas Vithoba Desai and which all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.
Dated this 22nd day of November, 1916.
RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
6059 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MERBAI ARDESAR SETHNA, SORABJEE ARDESAR SETHNA, PESTONJI ARDESHIR SETHNA, SHAPURJEE ARDESHIR SETHNA, HORMUSJI ARDESHIR SETHNA and MUNCHERJI ARDESHIR SETHNA, the executrix and executors of the last Will and Testament with a Codicil thereto, of Ardashir Pestonji Setna, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 355 5/9 square yards and bounded on the North by Chiploon Street, on the South by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the East by vacant ground also belonging to the said Trustees, and on the West by Frere Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2838, Street No. 131, Frere Road, and No. 1, Chiploon Street, and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.
Dated this 22nd day of November, 1916.
WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
6054 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

BETTER THAN THE BEST
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you drink a that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste!!

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE. 6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45 P. M.
RETURN OF THE POPULAR BANDMAN VARIETIES!
FRANK WILLATS AND LOTTIE POOLE
in a merry vaudeville sketch
"A MESSENGER BOY'S FLIRTATION"
introducing new Songs, Duets and Eccentric Dancing.
THE POPULAR SATIRICAL COMEDY. IN 5 PARTS.
"THE GREAT ADVENTURE"
By Arnold Bennett, that ran for over two years at the Kingsway Theatre, London, featuring famous London Star.
HENRY AINLEY
of "Prisoner of Zenda" fame.
EXCELSIOR TOPICAL. EXCELSIOR TOPICAL.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT THE
GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE.

WHO IS
THE LAUGHING MASK???
That's the puzzling question.
TRY TO SOLVE THIS MYSTERY
IN
THE IRON CLAW
THE MOST DAZZLING, THE MOST SENSATIONAL AND THE MOST POWERFUL SERIAL YET SHOWN.
FEATURING Such World's famous Serial Stars as
PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE AND SHELDON LEWIS
ALSO
A SECOND FEATURE:
THE DOLLS OF INTRIGUE
STARRING the great and eminent Actor
HENRY KING
OF "WHO PAYS?" FAME.
AND
A BEAUTIFUL TRAVEL FILM (coloured)
OLYMPIA
THE PICTURE PALACE DE LUXE
"AMIDST A GARDEN WITH LOVELY BOWERS."
SANDHURST ROAD. POPULAR PRICES. 'Phone 1266.
TIME:—NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Sundays Extra Shows at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
Saturdays: Extra Show at 5-15 p. m. only.

COMMENCING THIS WEEK—18th NOVEMBER 1916.
AN AFFABLE BLISS OF LOVE SERIAL.
Ingenious feat of tragic.
A very Interesting and Instructive Serial highly recommended for family.
THE
"Runaway June"
A Masterpiece Society Serial of 40,000 feet
written by
GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER
THE WELL-KNOWN AUTHOR &c.
exclusively for
THE ALHAMBRA CINEMA
BHINDI BAZAR.
CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000 GIVEN AWAY.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY—7—8-45 AND 10-30,
EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS 5 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION Re. 1 As. 8 4 AND 2.

NEW
AMERICA-INDIA
KHETWADY AND SANDHURST ROAD JUNCTION.
Phone. 2391.
TO-NIGHT.
SPARTACUS
(8,000 feet.)
A Roman War Thrilling Subject.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

In Connection with the
GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE
Under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of Their Excellencies
LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
A SPECIAL
CINEMA MATINEE
will be held on
DECEMBER 2nd at 4 p.m.
at the
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Tickets may be bought at Mrs. Street's "Japan" Stall at the Great War Sale (Elphinstone Gardens) or at the Theatre.
FURTHER DETAILS LATER.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
The Famous War Correspondent and Artist
FREDERIC VILLIERS.
of
"The Illustrated London News"
in
Stirring Illustrated Lectures
"WITH JOFFRE & FRENCH AT THE FRONT
in which is included
"THE GREAT PUSH"
Properly illustrated by
EXCLUSIVE CINEMATOGRAPH PICTURES,
SKETCHES AND VIEWS TAKEN ON THE SPOT.
OPENING SATURDAY Nov. 25th.

HINDI SWEDONBORG SOCIETY.
AN ADDRESS BY
Revd. S. J. C. GOLDSACK, of Glassgow.
THE BOWEN HALL, Y.M.C.A.
Lamington Road.
THURSDAY, Nov. 23rd at 6 p.m.
"Why we lived, & Why we die."?
OPEN TO ALL.

GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE
VAUDEVILLE THEATRE
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE GARDEN,
TO-NIGHT AT 10 P. M. SHARP
A RARE MUSICAL TREAT!
Under the distinguished Patronage and in the presence of
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon
A GRAND VOCAL CONCERT
under the direction of
Dr. Edgar Faulkner,
in which the following artistes will appear:—
Mrs. Davies and Mrs. H. N. Brock,
Miss Barclay, Miss McHathe,
Miss Fox, Miss Mayers, The Earl of Lathom,
Dr. Faulkner, Mr. Edwin Gellett and members of the Cathedral Choir.
H. E. The Governor's Band.
Director.—Mr. E. A. BARRETT.
Admission Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at ROSE & Co.—After 7 p.m. at the Vaudeville Theatre.
TO-MORROW FRIDAY
? THE QUERIES ?
in a change of Programme.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
WAR SALE WEEK.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
"LONDON'S UNDERWORLD,"
A stirring story of a detective's efforts to capture a gang of thieves. Their head makes a big jewel haul and the whole party try to dispose of the booty in France, but after many exciting incidents they are brought to book.
"THE LOYALTY OF JUMBO."
Kaffirs rise in a quiet part of South Africa and while a settler is away in the woods his wife and baby would have been killed but for the sagacity of a wonderful elephant.
"DIANA'S DRESS REFORM."
Driven by necessity a girl attends a ball in Grecian costume. An envious rival copies her dress, but Diana comes out triumphant.
The last mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and, 4.
Box seats Re. 2.

2nd. G.I.P. BOY SCOUTS TROOP.
(BADEN-POWELL SCOUTS)
CONCERT AND DANCE
IN THE
(Opp. The Bombay Education Society's Schools)
Commencing at 9 p.m. (sharp)
On Friday, the 24th November 1916.
Tickets, Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.
KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers.
Price List Free on Application.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
(SUNDAY EDITION)
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
LOCAL AND MOFUSSIL.

	Rs.	as.
Yearly	5	0
Half-yearly	2	8

The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock, Home Member, has been granted an extension in appointment till April next.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Nov. 22nd.

Bellview	Churchill	Suez, Oct. 28
Lhasa	King	Karachi, Nov. 20
Aviemoor	Williams	Moulmein, Nov. 9

DEPARTURE.
Nov. 22nd.

Deme	Scott	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Indo Maru	for Kobe, etc.
"	Bellview	for Hull etc.

S. S. LHASA:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 20th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Bellview:—The steamer Bellview, 2,279 tons, Captain J. Churchill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, which port she had left on the 28th ultimo, with ballast.
S. S. Aviemoor:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain S. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, which port she had left on the 9th instant, with a cargo of timber.

Wednesday, 22nd November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Billawood	Present	T. M. & Co
B. Aratoon Apear	Walton	M. M. & Co
C. & K. Cas Fergusson	Harris	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Bombay maru	Shimohara	N. Y. K.
H. Saima	Rasmussen	F. F. U. & Co
K. Asalbster	Gaelic	W. & A. G. & Co
M. Firoz	Gray	T. M. & Co
N. Tella		T. M. & Co
O. Elmwood	Seville	F. M. & Co
P. D'Aragropontes	Dumadis	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netrawati		B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Moyori Maru	Taniguchi	N. Y. K.
3 Pinmoore	Fawcliough	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Zenovia		L. D. & Co
6 Cawkin		M. M. & Co
8 Oceanic	Yates	M. M. & Co
14 Jeddah		T. M. & Co
16 Anjo Maru	Takeuchi	M. M. Shirazi

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga	Cutbush	M M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Baywerk	Clyde	Bire, & Co
8 City Osaka	Logan	M. M. & Co
11 Queda		M. M. & Co
12 Caledonia	Valentine	F. & O. S. N. Co

WALL No. 6.

Harold		H. I. Dixon & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Glan Leslie	Hemmeon	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Miller	K. & K. & Co
Glan Fraser	Moore	J. F. & Co
Dia	Falcon	W. & A. G. & Co
Dover	Higgens	
Fair-the-Sea	Abel	Arnold
Falaba	Diggle	M. M. & Co
Indo-Earth	Tamaire	N. M. K. Kaisha
Lensha	Nathalis	
Leia	Tenson	T. M. & Co
Mussolini	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Nessa	Thomson	B. S. N. Co
Ohia	Beattie	M. M. & Co
Pandia	Anderson	M. M. & Co
Rosa	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Rice	M. M. & Co
Sevilla	Cornelius	F. M. & Co
Tawarri Maru	Yamada	M. M. Shirazi

EXPORTS.
Nov. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Ellawood (s) 10 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 500 cwts. kismiss, D. Pasoo and Co.; 30 bales cow hides, Thomson Lenzen and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Caledonia (s) 550 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.; 51 bales cow hides and calf skins, A. Abdoola and Co.; 2 bales sheep skins, Abba and E. H. Mahomed; 38 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 2 bales sheep skins, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 6 bales sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 150 bales leather cuttings, Allen Brothers and Co.; 16 bales goat and sheep skins, H. A. Oomer and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.
Caledonia (s) 40 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.
Tella (s) 16,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.
Achlibster (s) 600 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 5,000 cwts. linseed, D. B. Khan.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Bellview (s) 4,000 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

FOR BOULOGNE.
Bellview (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

FOR ONE PORT IN FRANCE.
[illegible] and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Tella (s) 195 casks goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Dnegropontes (s) 1,000 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.; 460 bales hemp, R. Shivdatrai; 2,979 cwts. ginjelly seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 2,250 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 4,220 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 49 bales cow hides E. Mahomed and Sons.
Chybassa (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Moyori Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.
Moyori Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 457 bales cotton, M. N. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.
Moyori Maru (s) 128 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, T. Yuasa and Co.; 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 142 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha.
Bombay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.
Moyori Maru (s) 43 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.
Moyori Maru (s) 270 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.
Moyori Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Bombay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 25 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Moyori Maru (s) 64 bales cotton twist, I. David.
Bombay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 300 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; 300 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons and Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 150 bales cotton twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

IMPORTS.
Nov. 22.

S. S. Caledonia from London Agents, M. M. & Co.—2,975 casks cement, 100 cases port, 1 box specie, 17 bales canvas, 2 cases soap, 7 cases cotton goods, 12 cases preserved fruits, 3 cases sauce, 73 cases wine, 1 case jam, 247 packages 40 barrels grapes, 302 bars silver, 1 box assayes, 1 box gold coin, 1 case silk goods, 6 cases ghee, 1 case coffee, 56 cases provisions, 20 cases cigarettes, 10 cases ammonia, 20 barrels composition, 3 cases 19 coils copperwire, 1 case saffron, 8 cases currency notes, 2 cases mercurial cream, 7 casks ivory, 5 cases sweet oil, 19 cases bacon, 280 cases O. stores, 5 cases musical instruments, 3 cases leather, 1 case watches, 34 cases hams and cheese, 383 kegs paint, 5 kegs R. lead, 510 kegs W. lead, 10 drums linseed oil, 1 cask fireclay, 1 case medicine, 8 cases gaggles, 8 cases jelly, 24 drums anti fly fluid.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	300
" " Imports	72,000
Mid. Americans	12.53— 6
Egyptian F. G. F.	22.75
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan. 20.76—13; March 21.05 Unchgd.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. 20.30— 3; March 20.61— 3

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

Cotton Market is rather excited, being very much unsettled and irregular. Prices reached about 50 points over those of Friday, owing to heavy buying and short covering; but declined later on disappointing American advices of American selling.

Interest in Egyptian cotton was evinced. New restrictions came into force to-day. Market is very strong and still advancing; closed at about 2.00 higher.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

Total Imports 72,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
November	12.46
Nov.-Dec.	12.44
Dec.-Jan.	12.44
Jan.-Feb.	12.40
Feb.-Mar.	12.35
Mar.-Apl.	12.31
Apl.-May	12.15
May-June	12.71 +10
June-July	12.71
July-Aug.	12.70
Aug.-Sept.	12.38
Sept.-Oct.	11.66
Oct.-Nov.	11.51
Nov.-Dec.	11.46

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
November	12.21—15
Nov.-Dec.	12.17—17
Dec.-Jan.	12.17—17
Jan.-Feb.	12.25—15
Feb.-March	12.30—15
March-April	12.37—14
April-May	12.42—17
May-June	12.47—14
June-July	12.46—15
July-Aug.	12.46—14
Aug.-Sept.	12.14—11
Sept.-Oct.	12.53— 3
Oct.-Nov.	12.35— 6
Nov.-Dec.	12.30— 6

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

To-day's price.	
January	21.75—1.0
March	21.75—1.5
May	21.75—1.0

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

F. G. Bengal Good	8.75
" " Fully Good	8.62
" " Fine	9.20
" No. 1 Oomra Good	9.34
" " Fully Good	9.52
" " Fine	9.70 —10
" Broach Good	11.44
" " Fully Good	11.62
" " Fine	11.80
" Scinde Good	8.74
" " Fully Good	8.92
" " Fine	9.10

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liv ..ov. 21st.

The Manchester Cloth Market is firm and uncertain—Many cloth enquiries are unworkable.

The Tone of Yarns is still and irregular.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 20th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	40,000
" " to Continent	—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars	72½

New York, Nov. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	46,000
Futures at New York January	20.64—40
" " March	20.84—39
Spot Cotton at New York	20.75—15
" New Orleans	20.25+12
Futures at New Orleans January	20.14—33
" " March	20.42—33

The American Census Bureau in to-day's report gives 9,616,010 Bales as being ginned.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 20th.

Consols 2½%	56—½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	49½ Unchgd
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3%	57⅞+⅛
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 Unchgd.

London, Nov. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	34 9/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—General demand firm.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.

Discount Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 20th.

5% 1925—1928	83¾—¼
4½% 1925—1945	93¾—¼

HOW THIN PEOPLE MAY PUT ON FLESH.

GREAT DISCOVERY BY EMINENT SPECIALIST.

Judging from the countless preparations and treatments which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing the arms, neck and bust, and replacing ugly hollows and angles by the soft curved lines of health and beauty, there are evidently thousands of men and women who keenly feel their excessive thinness, and it therefore gives us real pleasure to publish herewith a simple prescription which, by correcting faulty metabolism and stimulating the activity of certain sluggish vital organs, quickly produces a marvellous transformation in the appearance; the increase in weight frequently averaging from three to four pounds the first week, and very rarely less than two. This increase in weight also carries with it a general improvement in the health. Nervousness, sleeplessness and debility which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, all quickly disappear, dull eyes become bright, and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health.

The prescription, which is absolutely harmless, directs you to take before each meal a 5-grain tablet of *bitro-phosphat*, such as you may obtain from any chemist, at a cost of about two annas a day. Eat all you want, but chew your food thoroughly.

CAUTION.—Although the above prescription is unequalled for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness and general debility, it should not, owing to its remarkable flesh-growing properties, be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh.

5797

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 20th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. on pier	80/3
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,735,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Due.	74/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. Sellers	63

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec.	99/3
Tone—Quiet.	

London, Nov. 21st.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Not offered	102
Tone—Strong.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Nov.-Dec. Sellers	81
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	79
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers Quiet	99
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Sellers	83/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec.	£16

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£158
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£141
Copper Braziers	£170
Yellow Metal	104
Hard Spelter	48

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec. Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Few Sellers	2/8½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta; Jan.-Feb.	25
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	25/3
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	25/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	28
Do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	28/3
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	28/4

London, Nov. 21st.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	25/3
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	25/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	28
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	28/3
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	28/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 22.

The market to-day opened easy and M. G. Broach was quoted at Rs. 418, but advanced quickly to Rs. 426½. Only a limited business is reported.

Ready cotton is in good demand.

G. M. G. Broach 426.

F. G. Bengal 314/15.

F. K. Akola 394.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Nov. 22nd.

DELIVERY.

DESCRIPTION	Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	SPOT COTTON
Broach, Good	M.G.	..	426/1	..
Broach, Fine	M.G.	432	..	New
Bengal, Fine	M.G.	311	..	300/10
Bengal, Fine	M.G.	324	..	310/20
Bengal, Superfine	M.G.	..	..	325/30
Kaipunzans, Fine	M.G.	..	..	..
Sind Panjab, Fine	M.G.	..	..	..
Kham. Akola	M.G.	357/8	..	375/85
Mirch/Amraoti, Fine	M.G.	..	..	..
Dhamg./Pulgaon, Fine	M.G.	..	..	..
Yeotmal, Fine	M.G.	..	..	..
Nagpore, Fine	G.M.	..	..	..
Hingt./Wardha, Fine	G.M.	..	..	..
Khandesh, Fine	M.G.	366	..	358/65
Khandesh,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..
Jalna	F.G.	M.G.	..	..
Indore,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..
Nander,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..
Makhia,	Fine	M.G.	..	..
Mathia,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	..	395/05
Coompta,	Good	M.G.	..	415/30
Westerns,	Good	M.G.	..	395/05
Westerns	Good	M.G.	..	389/1

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery contracts as fixed by the State Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 22nd November, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	344	330	318	..1/25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	345	331	317	.Ready New Crop
Sconde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	329	31a	.Ready New Crop
	..	326	311	..1/25th Jan.-1917
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	365	356	.Ready New Crop
	..	373	351	..1/25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg.	..	395	350	.Ready New Crop
Karanja (M.G.)	..	396	352	..1/25th Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	397	352	.Ready New Crop
	..	399	385	..1/25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum	..	401	386	.Ready New Crop
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	403	..	..1/25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	404	389	.Ready New Crop
	..	409	..	..1/25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore	..	408	393	.Ready New Crop
Kampti (M.G.)	..	414	..	..1/25th Jan. 1917
Wardha M'ghat (M.G.)	..	412	397	.Ready New Crop
	..	418	..	..1/25th Jan. 1917
	..	440	..	..1/25th Mar. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	428 April 1917
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	366	350	.Ready New Crop
	..	375	360	..Jan. 1917
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	408 Ready Old Crop 410 April-May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	388 Ready Old Crop 404 April-May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	414 Ready Old Crop
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	404 April-May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	428 Ready Old Crop 432 April-May
	..	..	..	430 Ready Old Crop
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	432 April-May

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 22nd—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	..
" White Cawnpore 70-30	..	..
" Karachi Bangla	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	..
" Brown Cawapore	..	..
" Yellow Cawapore	..	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	..
" Brown Thin	..	..
Teaseed, White 85.15	..	..
" Gajar 75.25	..	..
" Gajar 50.50	..	..
" Black	..	..
Poppyseed, White	..	..
Groundnuts	..	..
Mowraseed	..	..

Ready Market closed.

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	6 8 6
Linseed May	11 12 6

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

The Cotton Mill shares ruled steady to-day and a fair revival was recorded in rates. The improvement may be attributed to a fall in the price of Cotton.

Tata Iron and Steel shares maintained a firm tone though the fluctuations were very narrow.

In sympathy with the general improvement Cement and Manganese Companies shares also showed a better tone.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 525.

Fazulbhai were placed between Rs. 612½ to Rs. 622½, Standards between Rs. 1,425 to Rs. 1,450, Madhavji between Rs. 1,530 to Rs. 1,545 Central India from Rs. 2,230 to Rs. 2,240 and Swadeshi between Rs. 1,670 to Rs. 1,685.

Currimbhai closed at Rs. 312½. Crescent at Rs. 200, Indore Malwas at Rs. 397½ and Pearls at Rs. 440.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 710.

Shivrajpoors improved to Rs. 58½ and Central India Mining to Rs. 57½.

Indian Cement Co. shares kept in demand at Rs. 377½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 305 to Rs. 310. Deferreds were placed at about Rs. 1,200.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were firm at Rs. 285. Katni Ordinary at Rs. 285 and Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary at Rs. 332½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1 235.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 110 and Gujarat Railway shares at Rs. 99.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 1.042½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 75.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 86.

SHARE MARKET WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

There were a few fluctuations during the week in Mill shares, Tata Steels and others, the tendency on the whole being one of decline rather than of rise. From many different quarters this is accounted for by saying that the cotton is going very high and this in its turn affects the share market. Undoubtedly it is a fact which none can deny that cotton is steadily advancing, yesterday's quotation for Broach Gin being about 427. It seems very mysterious and we do not know why the high rates of cotton should be supposed to have brought upon the share market a state of such a despondency when cloth responds, as the Cloth Market reports tell us, favourably to cotton. Some substantial parties including some of the mill agents are said to make exceedingly big purchases in cloth. If this be true, may we not presume that they are very sanguine of the future state of the cloth market? We would not be surprised if a couple of months after, cotton be forgotten and people tell us—perhaps in the shape of concealed advertisements—of the enormous profits made by our Mills and a very big rise thus brought about in shares. Our only surprise now is, if Mill shares depreciate owing to cotton having gone very high, why with them Tata Steels and Cements and Minings equally depreciate? Possibly it may be due to the general atmosphere!

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 18th Nov. 1916.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 18th Nov. 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	21,04,000	1,17,21,900
A. D. C. Rly.	62,900	3,93,800
B. K. Rly.	4,200	34,200
C. B. Rly.	5,500	37,100
Total	21,76,600	1,21,87,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 18th Nov. 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly.	16,85,765	1,03,13,746
A. D. C. Rly.	47,594	3,32,012
B. K. Rly.	3,680	33,905
C. B. Rly.	5,838	34,326
Total	17,42,737	1,07,13,989
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+4,18,235	+14,08,154
A. D. C. Rly.	+15,396	+61,788
B. K. Rly.	+470	+295
C. B. Rly.	−338	+2,774

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 18th Nov. 1916.	15,309	89,900
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 18th Nov. 1915	8,779	52,937
Increase or Decrease	+7,021	+36,963

Oheod Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 18th Nov. 1916	1,500	10,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 18th Nov. 1915	1,021	6,340
Increase or Decrease	+479	+3,760

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

POLICE RAID ON HOSTEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Nov. 20.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The C. I. D. Police raided the Central Hindu College hostel on Sunday last and arrested one Tarinibhushan Shome of the First Year Class. Another student named Nalinikanto Bose of the same class and hostel was also wanted by the police, but he has absconded. Another arrest was affected near Sonarpura quarter. All the arrests are believed to be political.—*(Delayed in transmission.)*

ATROCIOUS CASE OF DACOITY.

CHILD BURNT BEFORE MOTHER'S EYES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The Sessions Judge of Alipore and jury are engaged in hearing an atrocious case of dacoity in which nine Mahomedans and Hindus are accused.

The prosecution case is that on the night of the 3rd April some 25 dacoits raided the house of a land-owner of the village Amraharia. Failing to secure a large booty, the dacoits mercilessly belaboured the inmates of the house. They took a child of nine months from its mother and burnt it with torches, and afterwards threw it into a ditch.

The trial is proceeding.

A fatal accident in the death of a warder occurred at the Reformatory, at Chunar (U P.) on the 17th. A convict who had previously attempted to escape made a fresh attempt. The warden Bakrali seeing him jump over the reformatory walls very courageously jumped after him, but unfortunately he slipped and fell down a declivity sustaining serious injuries, to which he succumbed next morning.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

BANK'S SUIT TO RECOVER ADVANCES

DECREE CONFIRMED IN APPEAL.

HARIDAS RANCHORDAS & ANOTHER Apellants and First and Second Defendants.

vs.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. Respondents and Plaintiffs.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal from a decree in favour of the respondent bank for the balance of moneys due to them in respect of loans advanced to the appellants.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. C. H. Setalvad, appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Strangman with Mr. Weldon appeared for the respondents.

Shortly, the facts which gave rise to the original suit were as follows:—

The plaintiff bank advanced money to the defendant on the security of cotton. Money was advanced to the defendants by cashing their cheques drawn on the bank in favour of other persons. The material part of the contract between the parties was this:—

1. The said overdraft shall be repayable within twelve months from this date or at your option on demand being made therefor.

2. Interest shall be charged at 7 per cent. per annum till 30th June 1914, and thereafter till 1st December 1914, at 5 per cent. per annum.

3. As security for the said overdraft we hereby agree to pledge with you all cotton pressed and unpressed at present stored in your godowns or jethas and which may hereafter be stored by us in your godowns or jethas.

4. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained you shall be under no obligation to advance any moneys except against the deposit of cotton by us from time to time as provided by clause 4 hereof and in no case shall such advances exceed rupees ten lakhs outstanding at any one time and such advances shall not exceed seventy-four and a half per. cent. on the net market value of the cotton for the time being deposited in your godowns and jethas against which cotton such advances shall from time to time be made

DISHONOURED CHEQUES.

On the 1st of August 1914, two cheques drawn by the defendants for Rs. 15,000 each were dishonoured by the bank. No further advances were made. Time passed and the sale of the cotton in the hands of the bank as security failed to discharge the loans advanced by the bank. The bank, therefore, filed this suit against the defendants to recover the balance after deducting the price of the cotton. The defendants contended that the dishonouring of the cheques was a breach of the contract between them; and secondly that in the account the computation of compound interest with monthly rests was contrary to the agreement between the parties. The lower court passed a decree for the plaintiff as prayed for.

JUSTICE HEATON'S JUDGMENT.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship Mr. Justice Heaton said that the contract provided, to put it briefly, that the cotton was security for the loan and it implied that the bank would advance money provided that the security was sufficient: the contract measure of sufficiency was that the loan was not to exceed 74½ per cent. of the net market value of the cotton. The cheques were dishonoured on the 1st of August. Their Lordships knew exactly the amount of the loan on that day and also exactly the quantity of cotton lodged with the bank as security. What their Lordships did not know was the net market value of that cotton: that was what was in dispute. The plaintiffs said that there was not a "net market value", that the value of the cotton was conjectural. They said the market was disorganised, rates were nominal sales in any considerable quantities were not to be made at reasonable rates. In short the condition of the market was such as might naturally be anticipated, when war to the knowledge of dealers had approached dangerously near. In support of the above, his Lordship quoted a portion of the evidence of one of the defendants' witnesses to the effect that the market was demoralised. That alone was nearly enough to establish that what the plaintiffs asserted was in substance correct and if so, it could not be said that the cotton in the hands of the bank was even a sufficient security for the money already advanced, so it could not be sufficient to entitle to further advance. His Lordship was satisfied on the evidence as a whole that what the plaintiffs contended was true. In his Lordship's opinion the defendants had no right to a further advance on the 1st of August under the terms of the contract. The plaintiffs could discontinue the overdraft at any time and that right could not be limited by the possibility of inconvenience or damage to the defendants such as had occurred in the present case.

QUESTION OF INTEREST.

On the question of interest the defendants had not a clear case at all. The rate was fixed by the contract, but the method of calculation was by the long existing practice between the parties. The case of "Daniel v. Sinclair" 6, A. C. 151 had been relied on as justifying the counter-claim in respect of the compound interest charged. The appellants case there was differentiated by the findings, from a case of settled accounts between merchants, and the rule prevailed that in the absence of express agreement interest as between mortgagor and mortgagee was simple interest only. There was thus in "Daniel v. Sinclair" a clear case of mistake on the part of the appellant as to his private right which might be treated as a mistake of fact. Here the case was entirely different. The account was between banker and customer to which the security given for overdraft was merely subsidiary and by long settled practice compound interest was always calculated and accepted without demur.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Their Lordships, therefore, confirmed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Solicitors for the appellants: Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

Solicitors for the respondents: Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 23RD OF NOVEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR FUTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS ON COMMR'S SEPARATE REPORT

286-14.—Manecklal & Co., Bai Sakubai v. Ganpat Kashinath Mankar, Mehta D & L.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

542-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Sarupchand Hukamchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R, Part heard.

848-15.—Payne and Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji & ors. Edgelow G W & Co., Mulji and Tha.

182-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Sumar and ors, Patell and Eze, Motichand and D.

648-15.—D J Mantri. Pundlik Rowji v. Laxuman Jairam, Patell and Ez.

887-16.—Bhimji & Co., Virji Tejpal v. Ramgopal Devichand & ors, Surajmal and Co.

1172-15.—Malvi H M & R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Samchandre Rampratab, Surajmal & Co.

568-13.—Amin and D, Gajanan Jaydayal, a firm v. Badrinarayen Nathuram, Tyabjee D & Co.

943-16—Mulla & Mulla, Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo, a firm v. Messrs. L H. Blomenstok & Co., a firm, Matu J & M.

871-16.—Captain & V, Rasiklal Maganlal v. Bhagwandas Maganlal, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

248-16—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Prince Mirza Mehdi Husain Mirza, Amin and D.

939-16—Jeh M and S, Kapurchand Seshmull and Co a firm v Jethaji Lakhoji and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

262-16.—Mulji & Th., Gopalji Kallianji Delwadakar v. Manecklal Sakarlal Shambhulal, Soondardas & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

105-16.—Shroff D & D, Laxmidas Chanda Ramji v. Raghunandan Nanu Narayan Kothan & ors, Nanu H & Co., Ty. D & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

210-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Laxumibai widow v Tokarsey Dewji, Motichand and D, Part heard.

214-15.—Madh K & Ch, Khetsey Bhanji and anr v. Tokersey Dewji, Motichand & D.

S C 1070-16.—Sham M & H, Vithaldas Narayendas Kothari & anr v. Pranjpye Athley & Co., a firm, & anr, Pandia & Co.

1102-15—Captain and V, Bai Passi widow v Amratlal Baldeodas and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

391-14.—Daph F & D, Peter Monsel Rodrigues & ors v. Perozshaw Jamsetji Joshi, a anr, Wadia G & Co.

1288-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co., a firm v. The Berar Oil Works Ld., Dikshit D & P.

857-15.—Mulla and M, Messrs. Doongersey Uersey & Co., a firm v. Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan & ors, Judah and S.

1159-15.—N. C. Dalal, Chandulal Ulamji v. Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand & D.

1445-15.—Unwalla P & P, Abdul Karim 'Haji Siddick v. Ratna Lala & Co., a firm, Rustomji & G, Unwalla P & P.

153-16.—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v. Jakaria Cassum alias Jakaria Baboo and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

318-16.—Captoin and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewkabai, widow and ors, Surajmal & Co.

41-16.—Captain and V Kashibai, widow v. Nemchand Juthabhai and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Craigie B & C, Captain & Vaidya, Little and Co.

1125-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., R D Sethna v. Waghji Veera and ors Daphtary F and D.

687-16.—Motichand & D, Jaisingbai Mohonlal Dalal v. Mulchand Jekisoondas & Co., a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

329-16.—Matu J & M Abdulla Allarakhia & Co., a firm v. Mahomed Hoosein Hirji

174-16.—Vachha & Co., Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr, v. Fatma Begum.

1450-15.—Ard H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj & anr. Matu J & M.

321-16.—Tyabji D & Co., A. H. Vishram v. The Hon'ble Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors, Patell & Ez.

1096-14.—Khand L & M, Kunjvehari Govindrao Joshi v Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and ors, Manecklal and Co, Forbes and Co, Unwala P and P. For postponement.

250-13.—Khund L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai & anr. v. Purshotam Raghunath & ors, Dik D & P.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 22nd November 1916 was 30.110 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.894 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.8 "
Dew Point	70.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.714 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9 "
Minimum ....do.....do.	73.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	108 Miles.

PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT.

ADVOCATE OF PUNJAB CHIEF COURT DEBARRED FROM PRACTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

Justices Chevis and Shadilal have passed orders in the enquiry held under the Legal Practitioners Act into the conduct of Roben Ebeneza, Bar-at-Law and Advocate of the Punjab Chief Court. Mr. Ebeneza has been found guilty of professional misconduct and is dismissed from his position as an Advocate and debarred from practice. Mr. Ebeneza belongs to an Indian Christian family of Gujarat district, in the Punjab.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

The disturbance in the south of the Bay continues to move westwards. Its centre this morning was about 300 miles off the South Madras coast and has not yet commenced to give rain inland. The weather has been practically dry everywhere but the disturbance in the north is driving clouds in Kashmir and the Punjab.

Forecast:—Rain in the south of the Peninsula and some snow in Kashmir.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd November 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature has risen and is now in slight excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind and in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or very lightly clouded in the northern half. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. The unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal appear to have developed into a storm. There has been a considerable increase of cloud in the Peninsula.

Fairly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and on the north Coromandel coast and some showers in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of November 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st Nov.)	75.7	62.6	84	0	—0.31
Jask	85.6	63.1	81	0	—0.08
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	0	..
Muskat	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (21st Nov.)	86.7	69.7	33	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—					
Multan	83.3	54.5	64	0	—0.01
Rawalpindi	72.9	46.1	67	0.01	—0.16
Lahore	80.0	47.7	68	0.02	—0.08
Risaur	84.7	45.4	64	0	..
Ambala	76.9	46.1	89	0	—0.25
Delhi	79.0	50.8	97	0	—0.07
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	78.7	47.9	75	0	—0.09
Jhansi	81.8	47.3	56	0	—0.19
Cawnpore	77.4	50.1	80	0	—0.12
Allahabad	78.5	49.1	79	0	—

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 14th of Khordad, 1286.
Hindu: 13th of Kartak Vad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 26th of Mohorrum, 1333.
Sunrise: 6h. 50m.; Sunset: 6h. 0m.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon Nov. 25.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Their Excellencies attend Concert at the War Sale at 10-15 p.m.
Meeting of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
English Mail due at 6 a.m.

FRIDAY, November 24.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Dubai, Bandarabas, Busra and Mahomerah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25.

Their Excellencies attend an "At Home" at the Nurses' Club, Admiral's House, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45 Cinema and Bandman Varieties.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

UNWALA—Framroze Rustomji Unwala, L.C.E., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Jalgaon, (East Khandesh), died on Saturday, 18th November, 1916, at Jalgaon.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Nov. 23.

Orderly N C. Officers for the week ending 25th November 1916.
Sergeant C. H. Partridge and Corporal Robt. Graham.
Riding School.—Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a.m.
Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade to-day, Thursday the 23rd instant.
Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki Shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.
Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "A" and "B" Troops this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Saturday afternoon 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning 6-35 a.m.

NOTICE.

The Extra Training Camp advertised to open on the 18th November, is postponed to Saturday the 2nd December owing to the late rains.
The Training Programme and Camp Circular No. 1 are accordingly in force for dates in accordance with the above alteration.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Act. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Nov. 23.

421. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "B" Company during week ending 25th instant. Next for duty "C" Coy.
422. Company Field Training:—
Detail.—Sunday, November 26th, "F" Coy.
Sunday, December 3rd, "H" Coy.
Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Haversack rations and water-bottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of Officers Commanding Coys.
423. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
November 23rd to December 9th, "F" Coy. (except on November 26th and December 3rd).
424. Miniature Range—From October 1st the Miniature range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Companies.
425. Lectures.—Lectures for Officers, N. C. Officers and men will be given in the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on the following date:—
Monday, 27th November, Advanced and Rear Guards.
426. Signalling.—Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
427. Parades.—The Adult Battalion will parade on Saturday, November 25th at 5 p.m. Companies will fall in at Headquarters, at 4-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill order.
"A" Coy.—
Friday, November 24th, No. 11 Section will parade at 6-30 a.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Preventive uniform, belts and arms.
"B" Coy.—
Friday, November 24th, Coy. parade at Headquarters at 7 a.m.
"C" Coy.—Recruits, Friday at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m.
Thursday Coy. parades at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Drill order.
"D" Coy.—Parade at Telegraph Quarters, at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m. on Thursdays until further orders. Dress.—Drill order.
"E" (Cyclist) Coy.—Parade at Headquarters on Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
Motor Cyclist Section.—Parades at Headquarters on Friday at 7 a.m.
"F" Coy.—The Coy. will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.
"G" Coy.—There will be no coy. parade today Thursday November 23rd.
428. Annual Reports.—Copies of Annual Report for 1915-16 are ready and may be obtained on application at Headquarters.

(Sd.) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Nov. 22.

1076. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 25th November 1916:—
At Headquarters:—
"B" Company, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. Drill order.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
Recruits, Wednesday at 6 p.m.
At Satara:—
Machine Gun parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.
1077. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand.
1078. Miniature Range.—Wednesday Miniature Rifle Club at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
1079. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency examination will be held on Friday 19th January 1917. The subjects for this examination are:—
1. Drill and Manoeuvre of a company.
2. Guard duties.
3. Field service Regulations Part I, Chapters V VI and VII.
4. Practical knowledge of the Rifle.
5. Musketry.—Firing and Aiming and Conduct of range practices.

Instructional classes will be held at Headquarterss every Monday and Wednesday at 6 p.m.
All officers, N. C. O.'s who have not already passed are expected to attend.
All volunteers who are desirous of entering for this examination should also attend.
1080. Move.—2/Lieut. and Adjutant A. R. Kearsey will proceed to Deolali this day (Wednesday) 22nd instant on Inspection duty returning on completion.
1081. Decrease.—No. 4402 Cadet N. H. Doctor "F" Company having left the station is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT LADIES' GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning at 11-30 o'clock.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Prof. D. D. Kanga will deliver a lecture at the Institute on Wednesday next at 6-30 p.m. on "The Romance of Radium" with experiments.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There was one attack of plague on Tuesday, which was reported by Northern Fort. The total mortality from all causes was 72 against 81 on the corresponding day of last year and 50 on that of 1914.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Naya Shastri Bhawani Shankar Sukhthankar will conduct classes in Upanishads this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road. The class is open to the public.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Nellore which left Bombay on the 30th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 18th instant. All well.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Khyber which left London on the 3rd instant and has on board the mails of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said on Tuesday the 21st instant.

A BOY SCULPTOR HONOURED.

A meeting of the Somawaishi Kshatriya Pathare Community was held on Sunday last at the Hira Baug, under the Presidentship of Mr. Vamanrao Ramchandra Joshi, to congratualte and present a gold medal to Master Shamrao, a son of the well-known sculptor, Prof. G. K. Mhatre, for having shown proficiency in the art of soulpture in his boyhood and having won the second prize in this year's Bombay Art Exhibition for his exquisite artistic work "My Grandfather."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

GHEE MERCHANT VICTIMISED.

STORY OF A CLEVER FRAUD.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Fuller charged Kalidas Luxmidas and Currim Haji Mahomed, with cheating one Ebrahim Ahmed in respect of 5 tins of ghee worth Rs. 158.

It was alleged that the first accused enlisted the confidence of the complainant, a ghee dealer, by selling for him as a broker some tins of ghee. On the 31st July the first accused told the complainant that he wanted five tins of ghee for a customer and took the latter's mehta named Kalianji with him to transact the business. They both went to the office of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, where the second accused was introduced to Kalianji as Sir Currimbhoy's nephew and he ordered on behalf of his uncle five tins of ghee to be brought there the next day. The next day the first accused, who called at the complainant's shop, and the mehta went in a victoria with five tins of ghee to the Fort. The second accused met them outside Sir Currimbhoy's office and taking charge of the ghee drove away, saying that he was going to his uncle's bungalow. Then the first and the second accused met at Golpitha, where the latter had carried the ghee and sold it to one Amichand for Rs. 158.

The first accused said that he had only acted as a broker and the second said that he had nothing to do with the tins at all.

Both the accused were convicted and the Magistrate withheld his sentence on the first accused, as he had not appeared before the Court on the day of judgment. The second accused was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months.

A CHAUFFEUR SENTENCED.

CHARGE OF WRONGFUL RESTRAINT AND ASSAULT.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. D. R. Dady, a share broker, charged Morar Fakir, his chauffeur with wrongful restraint and assault. The complainant was represented by Mr. N. N. Saher and the accused by Mr. Barabhaya.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the complainant kept his motor car in the Wellington Mews and the key of the room was with the accused. In the beginning of November the accused did not turn up for about four days and the complainant could not use the car as the key was with the accused. Subsequently the accused appeared with the car covered with mud and with the bracket broken. When he was asked the reason of this the accused said the car had fallen into a hole. On the 10th instant while the complainant was driving in a victoria towards Apollo Street the accused came running from behind, jumped on the board and holding the complainant by the hand asked the driver to stop. When the complainant ordered the driver to go on the accused ran up to the horse's head and pulled the reins so hard as to cause the animal some pain; he then jumped on the board, and clutching the complainant's hand violently said he would create a scene in the Share Market. It was also stated by the complainant that the accused wanted his wages, but he had done nothing in the matter as the car had been damaged, and had asked him to bring to him (the complainant) one Davar on whose recommendation he had been employed. The defence was that the whole story was false and was got up in order to avoid paying his (accused's) wages.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, but as he expressed his regret and begged for mercy he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 50 or in default to undergo 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.

RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVERS SENTENCED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Sheehy charged C. Francis, with driving motor lorry No. 119, belonging to Fort Motor Transport, on the Girgaum Road in a reckless and negligent manner on the 10th of October. He was fined Rs. 20. The Magistrate also fined Jehangir Burjorji, driver of motor car No. 2125, Rs. 30 and Mahomedali Hajiwali, driver of car No. 2230, Rs. 25, for driving recklessly on the Queen's Road in October last.

THEFT OF A HARMONIUM.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Devji Rattonji with the theft of a harmonium belonging to Manecklal Kanji. It appeared that the accused entered the room of the complainant at Kalbadevi, and was walking away with the harmonium when he was caught by the complainant. The accused was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had several previous convictions.

BELGIUM CHRISTMAS.

PROPOSED HELP FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your newspaper to state that the Central Committee of the India Sunday School Union has under consideration a proposal to help the Belgian children during the approaching Christmas? The suggestion is that every Sunday School in the land should take up a collection on December 24th.

If the proposal can be carried through the I.S.S. U. will count on the cordial and prompt co-operation of the officers of it Provincial Auxiliaries and its numerous other friends.

Further information will be communicated through the press shortly.—Yours, etc.,

R. BURGES.
General Secretary, I.S.S.U.

Jubbulpore, 21st November, 1916.

P. S.—It will greatly help if Editors of Vernacular newspapers, etc., will translate and publish the above letter.—R. B.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS ON TOUR.

A team of the Bombay Young Cricketers left for Lahore, Amritsar, Kashmir and Patiala last Saturday to play matches with the State teams.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

ADA REEVE.

Theatregoers will be pleased to hear that Miss Ada Reeve, the acknowledged "Queen of Vaudeville" is to commence a season at the Excelsior. She will be supported by a special selected company of the world's greatest Vaudeville stars, and the entertainment will be absolutely the greatest and most costly ever submitted to Eastern audiences. It is difficult, writes an appreciative "critic" to place Miss Reeve in any given category of the Vaudeville world. The Managerial announcement calls her "The Greatest Commedienne in the world." She probably is but she is also more than that. She is an actress of subtle discrimination and power. The chief charm of her performance lies in the extraordinary versatility she shows in its composition. As a comedienne she is heady, light and natural, but it is an open question whether she does not deserve more commendation from an artistic standpoint for her sympathetic touch and clear sighted histrionic conception of some of her heavier offerings. Another startling revelation of her versatility is the manner in which she suddenly produces the atmosphere of low comedy. To sum up, this elusive and wholly delightful performer shows herself to be possessed of the keenest sense of comedy values, making it possible to give the utmost point and insouciance to a line while at the same time changing with great rapidity into the most flexible emotional moods, which she presents with remarkable exactitude and naturalness. Her work is wholly clever and artistic, and provides a treat that, on no account should be missed."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The management of the Royal Opera House have prepared several big events for patrons in the near future. One, of course, is the visit of the world-famous war artist and correspondent, Mr. Frederic Villiers next Saturday. On the following Saturday at four o'clock a special cinema matinee is being given in aid of the funds of the Great War Sale. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have extended their patronage and have promised to be present. A very strong programme is being prepared. Mrs. Street is in charge of the arrangements, and has already sold a large number of tickets at her pretty Japanese Stall at the War Sale.

Owing to the disbanding of the Warwick Major Comedy Company their projected visit is unfortunately cancelled, but other attractions will be advertised in due course.

WEST END CINEMA.

A special War Fund cinema performance will be given at the West End Cinema, Charni Road, at 10 p.m. on Sunday, December 3rd. Prices range from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2 and tickets may be obtained either from the theatre or from the office of the Commissioner of Police. For this special occasion the great film "The Miracle of Life" wil be exhibited. H. E. the Viceroy recently saw it at Simla. It is one of America's most stupendous productions, being in the same class as "Cabiria" and "The Birth of a Nation." As this picture will not be shown again in Bombay and all the proceeds go to the War Fund there should be a very large audience.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

FRESH DONATIONS TO WAR RELIEF FUNDS.

The Western India Turf Club, Bombay and Poona, have made the following further donations to War Relief Funds:—

	Rs.
Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	30,000
Lady Lansdowne Fund (Officers Families Fund £6,500)	97,500
Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund (£6,500)	97,500
St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind (£6,500)	97,500
	3,22,500
Amount previously subscribed to War & Relief Funds	4,47,500
Grand Total	7,70,000

REFORMS IN BARODA.

REPRESENTATIVE POPULAR ASSEMBLY TO BE CONSTITUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Nov. 22.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has directed that a representative assembly of the people should be formed to receive suggestions on and discuss questions affecting the public welfare. The Dewan will preside and the heads of all departments will be present to give information and help in the discussions. Each district and divisional local board will send one representative.

The first meeting of the assembly is fixed for January 3, 1917. During each session of the assembly the representatives will be treated as State guests.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEMAND FOR INDIAN APPOINTMENT ON REVENUE BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

At to-day's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, after interpellations the Hon. Mr. Ramachandra Rao pointed out with reference to the answer to one of his questions that Government's refusal to publish reports regarding damages from floods in the Krishna was very unsatisfactory in view of the state of public anxiety in the matter. Papers have been full of accounts regarding the damages caused, resulting in loss of life and cattle and crops and the answer being unsatisfactory he had no other alternative than to move for adjournment of the house.

H. E. the President: Will the Hon. member say as to what exactly is what he wants?

The Hon. Mr. Ramachandra Rao replied that he wanted information as to what damage had been caused by floods in the Krishna in the Guntur District, where the damage had been very heavy.

H. E. the President suggested that a supplementary question might be put by the member.

The Hon. Mr. Gillman said that as soon as complete information was received it would be issued as a communiqué. Government had no desire to conceal facts.

Mr. V. K. Ramanuchari seconded the motion for adjournment.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, however, withdrew the motion in view of the answer giveyn by Mr. Gillman.

The Hon. Mr. Gillman then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill amending Small Cause Court Act and the Madras City Civil Court Act and the bill and the report were agreed, to be taken into consideration at once.

Mr. Gillman also introduced a Bill regarding rate of interest and transfer of land in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam agency tracts. The object of the Bill, Mr. Gillman said, was to arrest the gradual dispossession of Khonds and other tribes from their more valuable lands by the Uryas and other money-lending classes. The reading of the Bill was carried.

REVENUE BOARD APPOINTMENTS.

In the debate on Mr. Narasinha Iyer's resolution that for at least one member's place in the Board of Revenue an Indian may be appointed, Sir Alexander Cardew, on behalf of the Government, said that the appointments to the Board of Revenue were governed by law, which reserved the membership of the Board of Revenue to members of the Civil Service, which was qualified by a section, which enabled the Government of India to list certain appointments as open to Indians. Also, a person not belonging to Civil Service might in special cases be appointed provisionally and the appointment reported to the Secretary of State. Sir Murray Hammick's statement in 1910, that in days to come when provincial civilians rose in seniarity Government might consider the appointment of an Indian, was subject to the qualification that the Indian was one possessing the fitting qualifications. In former days the Revenue Board was a consultative and deliberative body, dealing almost entirely with land revenue. It had now become a group of heads, who occasionally dealt collectively with important questions, but usually dealt with its own departmental business. Sir Cardew promised when they could do so Government would recommend an Indian for appointment in the Board and proposed an amendment recommending to the Governor-in-Council that when a suitable opportunity offers one member's place in the Board of Revenue may be filled by the appointment of an Indian.

The amendment was carried.

Another resolution by Mr. Narasinha Iyer recommended that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should continue to be an Indian for a considerable time.

Sir Alexander Cardew said that there was no proposal to reserve the appointment for the Civil Service, but Government desired to retain the power to make whatever selection seemed best to them.

The resolution was withdrawn.

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Among the resolutions moved at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was one by Mr. Venkitapathi Raju, which proposed that the elective strength of all local bodies shall be three-fourths of the whole number of members thereof. The resolution was withdrawn by the mover on Sir Sivaswamy Iyer on behalf of the Government assuring that the Government would consider on merits the representation which any local body might make for an increase in its elective strength.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

At a public meeting under the auspices of the Home Rule League, with Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer in the chair, resolutions were passed recording the deep regret of the meeting at the death of Pandit Bishan Narain Dar, protesting against the order of the Central Provinces Government excluding Mrs. Besant from that province, congratulating Mr. Tilak on the success of his appeal regarding security and expressing appreciation of the refusal of Sir Rabindranath Tagore to accept the invitation of the Canadians to deliver lectures in Canada.

Among those who took part in the meeting were the Hon. Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Chariar, the Hon. Mr. K. Rama Iyengar, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. G. S. Arundale and Mr. B. P. Wadia.

THE "PAILEE".

PROSECUTION FOR KEEPING UNSTAMPED MEASURES.

A MUNICIPAL TEST CASE.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Michael, Market Superintendent of the Bombay Municipality charged Jiwaraj Damaji and nine other grain dealers of Chira Bazaar and Dhobi Talao with keeping in their shops a set of grain measures (five pieces) which had not been duly verified by the Municipal Commissioner with the standard measures and stamped in accordance with sections 418 and 419 of the Municipal Act and thereby infringing caluse 4, Chapter 3 of the Bye-laws relating to private markets.

Mr. Crawford prosecuted and Mr. Baptista and Mr. Dinshaw of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji and Dinshaw defended the accused.

Mr. Crawford said the penalty provided was Rs. 20 fine and Rs. 10 per day if the offence was continued. Continuing he said the Municipal Commissioner had the pailee and phara measures made in the Bombay Mint and the Mint authorities instead of making the phara measures of 17 pailees made them of 16 pailees through mistake, as they were misled by the "Times of India" Directory where the measures were given. There was a very great deal of agitation in those days (1890-93) and numerous complaints were made to the Commissioner, who referred the matter to the various authorities, among them being the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for their consideration. The Chamber of Commerce held, after full consideration, that a phara consisted of 17 pailees, and that it was very desirable that the Commissioner should revert to the old measures of 17 pailees. The Commissioner thereupon came to the conclusion that the 17 pailee phara was the one recognised in Bombay for many years and he gave notice that he proposed, subject to the representations that might be made to him, to do away with the 16 pailee measure and to revert to 17 pailees. There was a great deal of agitation again. The 16 pailee phara was recognised in the sense that the Market Superintendent of the Municipality by an unfortunate mistake marked the measures whenever they were brought to him along with 17 pailee pharas about 1894. In 1893 the then Municipal Commissioner had notified in the press that he intended to have a phara of 17 pailees. And after receiving the best advice submitted to the Corporation that body passed a resolution on 7th September 1893 giving sanction to revert to the 17 pailee measure. In January 1915 a notice was again given that the Commissioner would recognise only 17 pailees and that no certificate would be given for 16 pailees; a bye-law was passed to that effect and sent up to the Government for their sanction, which was given. This was a matter of grave public importance, as the people were getting less grain by this method. The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association were the principal opponents of the 17 pailee measure, and they had framed a rule as to the measures which were to be enforced among the dealers. These measures were called mapli, maplo, half-maplo, quarter-maplo, etc. The result of these measures was that the public were given only 16 pailees instead of 17 pailees. These new measures were not stamped by the Municipal Commissioner, but by the Grain Dealers' Association.

SUGGESTED REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT.

The Magistrate asked whether it was Mr. Crawford's contention that simply because they were not stamped by the Commissioner the dealers had committed an offence.

Mr. Crawford said, "yes."

Continuing, he asked the Magistrate, to make a reference to the High Court should he have any doubt in regard to the case.

The Magistrate said he would make no reference to the High Court, but the Municipality were at liberty to appeal to the High Court if an adverse decision were given.

Mr. Crawford said the Municipality had not brought this case with a view to penalising the dealers, and extorting a fine, but the Municipality wanted to know what their position was in this matter. They wanted to have the Magistrate's decision in the matter so that if necessary they could amend their rules.

After some formal evidence had been recorded the case was adjourned.

Great War Sale and Fete.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE

ELPHINSTONE GARDENS

To-day and To-morrow

Nov. 23rd and 24th from 7-15 to 8-30 p.m.

SPECIAL TANGO TEAS

WILL BE SERVED

THE MISSES ALLEN AND DORIS WOODS

WILL PERFORM

Tickets Rs. 3 each inclusive may be obtained at any of the Refreshment Booths in the Gardens.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

220 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

with a simple, safe, home-made tonic. Get from any druggist 3 oz. Bay Rum, 1 oz. Lavona de Composee, and ½ dram Menthol Crystals. If you like, add 1 dram of your favourite perfume. Mix thoroughly, and apply night and morning with the fingers to remove dandruff and stop falling hair. Contains no dye or colouring matter, but one ingredient according to the authorities, actually forces into renewed action the dormant pigment-forming cells, and thereby restores prematurely grey hair to its natural colour. This same ingredient is also a powerful stimulant to the growth of new hair.

DEATH OF EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR DEAD.

EUROPE'S OLDEST MONARCH

TRAGEDY OF THE HAPSBURGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A Vienna telegram received in Amsterdam says that the Emperor Francis Joseph is worse.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Emperor Francis-Joseph is dead.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.

Emperor Francis Joseph died at nine o'clock on Tuesday evening at Schoenbrunn Castle.

LAST MOMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.

A telegram from Berlin says that the death of Emperor Francis Joseph was expected and was received with indifference owing to the fact that he was never popular in Berlin. Much is expected of his successor who is described as a pro-German and a tool in the hands of German advisers.

The Emperor was feverish yesterday morning and was assisted to his bedroom by Grand Duchess Valerie. He was unable to sleep, complained of pains and asked for doctors to be summoned. The patient gestured to the doctor at twenty minutes past nine pointing to his throat and died a second later. The Imperial Family was then summoned and the Kaiser was informed by a direct telephone between the Palace and German Headquarters.

FRANCIS JOSEPH I, Emperor of Austria, king of Bohemia, and apostolic king of Hungary, was the eldest son of the archduke Francis Charles, second son of the reigning emperor Francis I. being born on the 18th of August 1830 His mother, the archduchess Sophia, was daughter of Maximilian I., king of Bavaria. She was a woman of great ability and strong character, and during the years which followed the death of the emperor Francis was probably the most influential personage at the Austrian court; for the emperor Ferdinand, who succeeded in 1835, was physically and mentally incapable of performing the duties of his office; as he was childless, Francis Joseph was in the direct line of succession. During the disturbances of 1848, Francis Joseph spent some time in Italy, where, under Radetzky, at the battle of St. Lucia, he had his first experience of warfare. At the end of that year, after the rising of Vienna and capture of the city by Windischgratz, it was clearly desirable that there should be a more vigorous ruler at the head of the empire, and Ferdinand, now that the young archduke was of age, was able to carry out the abdication which he and his wife had long desired. All the preparations were made with the utmost secrecy; on the 2nd of December 1848, in the archiepiscopal palace at Olmutz, whither the court had fled from Vienna, the emperor abdicated. His brother resigned his rights of succession to his son, and Francis Joseph was proclaimed emperor. Ferdinand retired to Prague, where he died in 1875.

FIRST ATTEMPT ON EMPEROR'S LIFE.

The young emperor was during the first years of his reign completely in the hands of Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, to whom, with Windischgratz and Radetzky, he owed it that Austria had emerged from the revolution apparently stronger than it had been before. The first task was to reduce Hungary to obedience, for the Magyars refused to acknowledge the validity of the abdication in so far as it concerned Hungary, on the ground that such an act would only be valid with the consent of the Hungarian parliament. A further motive for their attitude was that Francis Joseph, unlike his predecessor, had not taken the oath to observe the Hungarian constitution, which it was the avowed object of Schwarzenberg to overthrow. In the war which followed the emperor himself took part, but it was not brought to a successful conclusion till the help of the Russians had been called in. Hungary, deprived of her ancient constitution, became an integral part of the Austrian empire. The new reign began, therefore, under sinister omens, with the suppression of liberty in Italy, Hungary and Germany. In 1853 a Hungarian named Lebenyi attempted to assassinate the emperor, and succeeded in inflicting a serious wound with a knife. With the death of Schwarzenberg in 1852 the personal government of the emperor really began, and with it that long series of experiments of which Austria has been the subject Generally it may be said that throughout his long reign Francis Joseph remained the real ruler of his dominions; he not only kept in his hands the appointment and dismissal of his ministers, but himself directed their policy, and owing to the great knowledge of affairs, the unremitting diligence and clearness of apprehension, to which all who transacted business with him have borne testimony, he was able to keep a very real control even of the details of government.

BEGINNINGS OF THE DUAL CONSTITUTION.

The recognition of the separate status of Hungary, and the restoration of the Magyar constitution in 1866, necessarily made some change in his position, and so far as concerns Hungary he fully accepted the doctrine that ministers are responsible to Parliament. In the other half of the monarchy (the so-called Cisleithan) this was not possible, and the authority and influence of the emperor were even increased by the contrast with the weaknesses and failures of the parliamentary system. The most noticeable features in his reign were the repeated and sudden changes of policy, which, while they arose from the extreme difficulty of finding any system by which the Hapsburg monarchy could be governed, were due also to the personal idiosyncrasies of the emperor. First we have the attempt at the autocratic centralization of the whole monarchy under Bach; the personal influence of the emperor is seen in the conclusion of the Concordat with Rome, by which in 1855 the work of Joseph II. was undone and the power of the papacy for a while restored. The foreign policy of this period brought about the complete isolation of Austria, and the "ingratitude" towards Russia, as shown during the period of the Crimean War, which has become proverbial, caused a permanent estrangement between the two great Eastern empires and the imperial families. The system led inevitably to bankruptcy and ruin; the war of 1859, by bringing it to an end, saved the monarchy. After the first defeat Francis Joseph hastened to Italy; he commanded in person at Solferino, and by a meeting with Napoleon arranged the terms of the peace of Villafranca. The next six years, both in home and foreign policy, were marked by great vacillation. In order to meet the universal discontent and the financial difficulties constitutional government was introduced; a parliament was established in which all races of the empire were represented, and in place of centralized despotism was established Liberal centralization under Schmerling and the German Liberals. But the Magyars refused to send representatives to the central parliament; the Slavs, resenting the Germanizing policy of the government, withdrew; and the emperor had really withdrawn his confidence from Schmerling long before the constitution was suspended in 1865 as a first step to a reconciliation with Hungary. In the complicated German affairs the emperor in vain sought for a minister on whose knowledge and advice he could depend. He was guided in turn by the inconsistent advice of Schmerling, Rechberg, Mensdorff, not to mention more obscure counsellors, and it is not surprising that Austria was repeatedly outmatched and outwitted by Prussia. In 1863, at the *Furstentag* in Frankfort, the emperor made an attempt by his personal influence to solve the German question. He invited all the German sovereigns to meet him in conference, and laid before them a plan for the reconstruction of the confederation. The momentary effect was immense; for some of the halo of the Holy Empire still clung round the head of the house of Hapsburg, and Francis Joseph was welcomed to the ancient free city with enthusiasm. In spite of this, however, and of the skill with which he presided over the debates, the conference came to nothing owing to the refusal of the king of Prussia to attend.

The German question was settled definitively by the battle of Koniggratz in 1866; and the emperor Francis Joseph, with characteristic Hapsburg opportunism, was quick to accommodate himself to the new circumstances. Above all, he recognized the necessity for reconciling the Magyars to the monarchy; for it was their discontent that had mainly contributed to the collapse of the Austrian power. He had already, in 1858, as the result of a visit to Budapest, made certain modifications in the Bach system by way of concession to Magyar sentiment, and in 1861 he had had an interview with Deak, during which though unconvinced by that statesman's arguments, he had at least assured himself of his loyalty. He now made Beust, Bismarck's Saxon antagonist, the head of his government, as the result of whose negotiations with Deak the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867 was agreed upon. A law was passed by the Hungarian diet regularizing the abdication of Ferdinand; at the beginning of June Francis Joseph signed the inaugural diploma and took the oath in Magyar to observe the constitution; on the 8th he was solemnly crowned king of Hungary. The traditional coronation gift of 100,000 florins he assigned to the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the war against Austria in 1849.

RACIAL ANTAGONISMS.

Once having accepted the principle of constitutional government, the emperor-king adhered to it loyally, in spite of the discouragement caused by party struggles embittered by racial antagonisms. If in the Cisleithan half of the monarchy parliamentary government broke down, this was through no fault of the emperor, who worked hard to find a *modus vivendi* between the factions, and did not shrink from introducing manhood suffrage in the attempt to establish a stable parliamentary system. This expedient, indeed, probably also conveyed a veiled threat to the Magyar chauvinists, who, discontented with the restrictions placed upon Hungarian independence under the Compromise, were agitating for the complete separation of Austria and Hungary under a personal union only; for universal suffrage in Hungary would mean the subordination of the Magyar minority to the hitherto subject races. For nearly forty year after the acceptance of the Compromise the attitude of the emperor-king towards the Magyar constitution had been scrupulously correct. The agitation for the completely separate organization of the Hungarian army, and for the substitution of Magyar for German in words of command in Hungarian regiments, broke down the patience of the emperor, tenacious of his prerogative as supreme "war lord" of the common army. A Hungarian deputation which came to Vienna in September 1905 to urge the Magyar claims was received ungraciously by the emperor, who did not offer his hand to the members, addressed them in German, and referred them brusquely to the chancellor, Count Goluchowski. This incident caused a considerable sensation, and was the prelude to a long crisis in Hungarian affairs, during which the emperor-king, while quick to repair the unfortunate impression produced by his momentary pique, held inflexibly to his resolve in the matter of the common army.

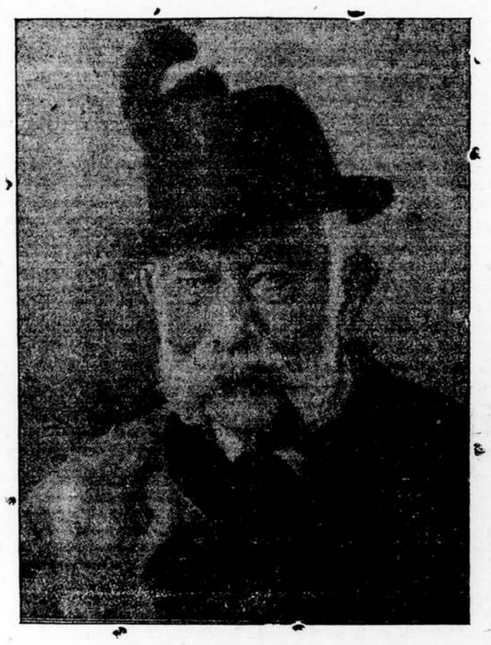
In his relations with the Slavs the emperor displayed the same conciliatory disposition as in the case of the Magyars; but though he more than once held out hopes that he would be crowned at Prague as king of Bohemia, the project was always abandoned. In this, indeed, as in other cases, it may be said that the emperor was guided less by any abstract principles than by a common-sense appreciation of the needs and possibilities of the moment. Whatever his natural prejudices or natural resentments, he never allowed these to influence his policy. The German empire and the Italian kingdom had been built up out of the ruins of immemorial Habsburg ambitions; yet he refused to be drawn into an alliance with France in 1869 and 1870, and became the mainstay of the Triple Alliance of Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy. His reputation as a consistent moderating influence in European policy and one of the chief guarantors of European peace was indeed rudely shaken in October, 1908, the year in which he celebrated his sixty years' jubilee as emperor, by the issue of the imperial rescript annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Habsburg dominions, in violation of the terms of the treaty of Berlin. But his opportunism was again justified by the result. Europe lost an ideal; but Austria gained two provinces.

PRIVATE LIFE.

In his private life the emperor was the victim of terrible catastrophes—his wife, his brother and his only son having been destroyed by sudden and violent deaths. While the assassination of his next heir, his nephew, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his morganatic wife at Sarojevo was the ultimate cause of the present war. He married in 1854 Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, duke of Bavaria, who belonged to the younger and non-royal branch of the house of Wittelsbach. The empress, who shared the remarkable beauty common to all her family took little part in the public life of Austria. After the first years of married life she was seldom seen in Vienna, and spent much of her time in travelling. She built a castle of great beauty and magnificence, called the Achilleion, in the island of Corfu, where she often resided. In 1867 she accompanied the emperor to Budapest, and took much interest in the reconciliation with the Magyars. She became a good Hungarian scholar, and spent much time in Hungary. An admirable horsewoman, in later years she repeatedly visited England and Ireland for the hunting season. In 1897 she was assassinated at Geneva by an Italian anarchist; previous attempts had been made on her husband during a visit to Trieste.

There was one son of the marriage, the crown prince Rudolph (1857-1889). A man of much ability and promise, he was a good linguist, and showed great interest in natural history. He published two works, *Fifteen Days on the Danube* and *A Journey in the East*, and also promoted the publication of an important illustrated work giving a full description of the whole Austro-Hungarian monarchy; he personally shared the labours of the editorial work. In 1881 he married Stephanie, daughter of the king of the Belgians. On 30th January, 1889, he committed suicide at Mayerling, a country house near Vienna. He left one daughter, Elizabeth, who was betrothed to Count Alfred Windischgratz in 1901. In 1900 his widow, the crown princess Stephanie, married Count Lonyay; by this she sacrificed her rank and position within the Austrian monarchy. Besides the crown prince the empress gave birth to three daughters, of whom two survive: Gisela (born 1857), who married a son of the prince regent of Bavaria; and Marie Valerie (born 1868), who married the archduke Franz Salvator of Tuscany.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.



Whose death is reported to-day.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

Francis Joseph in his hunting costume.

HEIR TO THE DUAL MONARCHY.

The Archduke Carl Franz Joseph, with his wife, Princess Zita, and children.

THE LONELY MONARCH.

A PICTURE OF FRANCIS JOSEPH IN HIS DAILY LIFE.

The following sketch of the late Emperor in his daily life at his Schloss in the Alps near Ischl, which was written for "The Bombay Chronicle" in 1913, will be read with interest at the present time.

The Emperor, who is often spoken of as the most lonely monarch in Europe, is himself a famous shot and is descended from a race of keen sportsmen. It was, in fact, on a hunting expedition that the first Hapsburg to come into prominence met with an adventure which helped him to the Crown of what was then "The Holy Roman Empire of German Nationality."

Rudolf von Hapsburg was a simple German baron who led a quiet life in his castle, Hapsburg, among the Alps, and did not concern himself with the troubles which rent the Empire into warring factions. He was riding home one evening after a day's hunting when he came to a swollen mountain torrent. The tinkling of a little bell on the further bank attracted his attention. He saw a priest and an accompanying acolyte carrying the viaticum of some dying sinner, and their way was barred by the stream. Rudolf von Hapsburg set the priest upon his horse and not only helped him safely across but escorted him cap in hand, meekly and on foot, to his destination. The recital of this graceful act to the German Princes assembled for the election

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, November 23, 1916.

LOYAL INDIA.

British statesmen do not as a rule cultivate the interviewer, much less the American variety, but the war has forced most people to change their habits and the importance of keeping before the world correct ideas regarding Britain's aims in the war and combating falsehoods and exaggerations mostly set afoot by German agencies has opened the door wide to the interviewer. Most of the Cabinet have been interviewed by American journalists by this time and some of them quite a number of times. Lord Hardinge was also one of the statesmen to receive the enterprising correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News" after his return to England and was able to assure him of the unswerving loyalty of the people of this country and to describe in glowing terms the splendid assistance that India had rendered and was still rendering the Empire. To the testimony of the ex-Viceroy is now added that of his successor, who after an interval of eight months, is able to speak with equal warmth of the loyalty of India and the fine spirit with which the Princes and people have identified themselves with the cause of the Empire. Lord Chelmsford proceeded to refer to the highly coloured reports in the American papers depicting India as labouring under an oppressive rule and shaken by revolutionary activities and invited his interviewer to go everywhere, talk to everybody and write what he pleased. No sentry would bar his way and there was nothing to conceal.

It is even more unusual for a Viceroy of India to speak to the world through a newspaper correspondent, than for a British Cabinet minister, and the fact that Lord Chelmsford should have used this vehicle of communication is of considerable significance. The public will be grateful to him for having taken the opportunity to dispose of the slanderous statements which have been circulated, not only in America but elsewhere, regarding the feeling of the Indian people towards the war and their affection and loyalty to the Empire. We trust that the interviewer will follow Lord Chelmsford's advice and study for himself the condition of the country and the extent of the aid which India has been and is giving to the great cause for which the Empire is fighting. He will be able to realise, if he does so, all that that aid has meant to the Allied cause and all that it will mean in the future. If he accepts, too, the invitation to go everywhere and talk to everybody he will discover how deepseated is the feeling of the educated community in this country that the future of India, her material progress and the realisation of her political aspirations is inevitably bound up with the British connection. He will also be enabled to realise how little foundation there is for the highly-coloured reports to which the Viceroy referred. People in this country have not heard much about these highly coloured reports depicting India as shaken by revolutionary activities and labouring under an oppressive rule, but it is satisfactory to know that the attention of the Viceroy has been drawn to them.

We hope that His Excellency will not be content merely with refuting them but will carefully reflect on the causes that have produced them. It may then strike him, and others responsible for the peaceful government of India, that viewed at the distance which separates India from the United States the existence of certain oppressive laws and the wide, and,—as we think,—reckless use which has been made of the Defence of India Act in some provinces was bound to produce a certain impression on the outside world. That such an impression is unfair, and cruelly unfair, to the people of this country who have stood so loyally by the Empire in the hour of crisis is not the least grave aspect of the paradoxical condition of affairs that the hasty and ill-considered acts of executive authority have produced in India. Nothing could be a more gross distortion of the truth than to depict India as being shaken by revolutionary activity or as labouring under an oppressive rule. But we ask, what is calculated to produce that impression? What in fact has produced it? If you keep on your statute books such laws as the Seditious Meetings Act, the Press Act and the Defence of India Act, with its provisions going far beyond anything that is required by military necessity, and you are constantly putting some of the most drastic provisions of these acts in force, is it not to be expected that the outside world will be led into the belief that the country, if not shaken by revolutionary activity, is in such a state of smouldering discontent that you are afraid of the free expression of opinion and free political discussion. Take the case for instance of the Presidency of Bombay. Its record from the commencement of the war has been one of which the people and the Government may well be proud. It gave the lead to the country in the enthusiasm with which it declared its wholehearted loyalty and devotion to the Empire, and its readiness to do all that lay in the power of the people to support the Empire's cause. And it has maintained that lead throughout. We who live here and know how splendid has been the attitude of the public of this Presidency, as testified to by every official in the Province, know how absurd it would be to suppose that there was anything approaching revolutionary activity in the Bombay Presidency. But when outsiders hear of one popular leader being prosecuted for sedition and another being excluded from the confines of the Presidency as being "prejudicial to public safety," what sort of impression is likely to be created? Turn again to Bengal. There is a small revolutionary band of anarchists in Bengal, the irreconcileable remnant of an obsolete agitation. Their existence is no doubt a danger, but their crimes can almost be counted on the fingers of two hands. But their successful defiance of a not over-intelligent police is considered a sufficient justification for the visitation on the whole province of a drastic and wholesale use of the powers of preventive arrest and internment under the Defence of India Act. On one day something like fifty students were arrested in this way in Dacca, some of them mere boys in their teens. Over six hundred persons have thus been dealt with on police reports untested by the elementary processes of the normal law. Is that not likely to create an impression? Are outsiders altogether to blame if they form certain erroneous conclusions? And yet the people of the province of Bengal as a whole are loyal and have done what was in their power to serve the Empire in its hour of crisis.

While Lord Chelmsford is refuting the highly-coloured reports of the American press, would it not be as well to consider the need of placing a restraining hand on the oppressive acts of executive authority and discounting the highly-coloured reports of police agents which provide the excuse for such acts? And would it not be as well also to consider whether the time has not come, if we would remove the impression of an oppressive rule, to remove the repressive laws on which it is founded. India is loyal and the people of India deserve to be relieved of the stigma that is cast upon them by the continued existence and use of repressive laws.

THE ECLIPSE OF LIBERTY.

One of the incidental evils of war has been that it has made people in England apt to lose their interest in Parliament, and Parliament to lose interest in itself. The result has been inevitable. Executive authority has taken advantage of this apathy, and liberty has suffered accordingly. This was strikingly illustrated, as we pointed out yesterday, in the treatment meted out to Mr. Bertrand Russell as a result of the abuse of the Defence of the Realm Act. That under the unprecedented circumstances in which we live at present civil liberty must when it is absolutely essential be limited to the exigencies of military necessity, is admitted. But the all-important fact should not be overlooked that this restriction should be permitted only in case of proved military necessity and that even then the fundamental principles on which the constitution is based should not be arbitrarily violated. The various measures adopted in this country to restrict the liberty of the subject have been generally sought to be justified on the plea that similar measures have already been taken in England. That, however, is true only to a very limited extent. The Press Act in India, for instance, is not modelled on any piece of English legislation, its framers having gone out of their way in seeking inspiration for this obnoxious Act in the Austrian laws. The Defence of India Act is certainly framed to a large extent on the lines of the Defence of the Realm Act in England, but in its administration the safeguards, such as that of an Advisory Committee, provided by the English law have never been observed. And this has happened in spite of the fact, as we pointed out yesterday, that the conditions of "military necessity" as it bears upon the due prosecution of the war are so widely different as between England and India that there can be no conceivable basis of comparison between the two for the imposition of equally rigorous restriction of the liberty of the subject. But apart altogether from this fact, it has to be remembered that in England, in spite of the existence of safeguards, there has been always,—more especially of late,—a growing feeling of apprehension that with the growth of the powers of bureaucracy, the foundations of representative government are being undermined. Students of constitutional history and publicists and men of affairs who, besides looking to the present, are also accustomed to look before and after, have consistently raised their protest against the ever-increasing curtailment of freedom.

The speech on "The Constitution" delivered by Lord Parmoor in mail week, extracts from which we published the other day, is a noteworthy example of this inborn anxiety of the Englishman for the preservation of the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution. Long before he raised his voice in protest, others had drawn attention to the uncomfortable points of resemblance between present conditions and those which existed when England waged war against Napoleon. Pitt deemed it necessary, if he was to beat Napoleon, to stretch the law of high treason as it had never been stretched before, to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, to penalise free speech, free printing, and free assemblage, and to call in the aid of the gallows. He possibly had, it is conceded, some justification for his coercive policy in the indisputable fact that a considerable number of his countrymen sympathised with the French revolutionists who were the enemies of England. But to-day, it is urged, the Government have no traitors to face, except such as are imagined by the "National Review." So completely, in fact, has Parliament become submissive and amenable to the influence of the Executive that, as is pointed out, the first thought which its re-opening generally suggests is: What will be the next curtailment of liberty? Under these circumstances, it is well to be reminded by a constitutional lawyer of Lord Parmoor's eminence,—and Lord Parmoor is neither a Liberal nor a Radical,—of the conclusion to which two great thinkers of diverse temperament, Herbert Spencer and Sir Henry Maine, arrived, that the great danger to the Constitution was that it should become subject to bureaucratic control. In particular his insistence that a constitution could not be regarded as satisfactory if it became necessary to set it on one side at a time of national crisis, is a point that cannot be over-emphasised. It does not imply that the bureaucratic system can be dispensed with. In fact, as he pointed out, a good deal could always be said for this system, but the point on which he insisted, and he was right in insisting, is that it is especially at a time of national crisis that the fabric of the Constitution should be made secure and effective, so that the people may retain the control of affairs. The following description by Lord Parmoor of the conditions under which people in England live, does not apply with any less force to conditions in this country:—

> The state of affairs now was not unlike that which existed when the despot Henry VIII. induced Parliament to pass an Act giving proclamations the force of law. If that Act had remained on the Statute book we should have had in this country what had been the source of difficulty in Continental countries,—law administered by officials according to their object at any particular moment. The system of government by the Defence of the Realm Regulations had been carried so far that we were under bureaucratic control, and not under a system of settled law.

Holding the views he does, it was natural that Lord Parmoor should have advocated greater publicity on matters which can be discussed without giving information to the public. We wish the authorities in this country appreciated the fact that there is no way of checking false deductions and false rumours like taking the Press into official confidence about facts which cannot be stated publicly, but which, if known, would materially affect what is said in the Press. In contemplating the present tendency of the growth of the powers of bureaucracy, the lessons of history, however, need not be forgotten. And the history of England points to a net, steady and substantial increase of democratic control. As Mr. George W. Russell pointed out the other day, history has a way of repeating itself. "Charles in one genération," he wrote, "Pitt in another, thought it desirable to suppress liberty, and each for a time succeeded. But the reaction from Charles gave us the Revolution of 1688, and the reaction from Pitt gave us the Reform Act of 1832. We have surrendered our personal and political freedom for the period of the war, but some day we shall resume it."

Notes of the Day.

The Dead Emperor.

At any other time the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph would have been an event of momentous importance. At the present moment it may pass without making the least difference to anybody. Since the war began the Emperor had become more and more of a cypher in his own kingdom, his great age and infirmity having rendered him incapable of exercising any effective influence in the affairs of his country. This has been the more evident in the extent to which Germany has dominated her Ally and kept a tight grip of the reins in the conduct of the war. But one cannot see the passing away of this aged monarch without a feeling of emotion. Francis Joseph had been for many years the most venerable figure on the thrones of Europe, and the loneliness of his life and its many tragedies, as well as the immense difficulties which surrounded him in his kingship, had earned him a sympathy which his personality and history hardly deserved. For Francis Joseph was throughout his reign a cruel and reactionary monarch, only yielding to any sort of liberality when forced to do so for reasons of political expediency. He was cruel to his family and could be cruel to his people, and nothing but the necessity of a neutral link between the warring sections of the people of his empire could have kept him on his throne. His successor has the reputation of being intensely conservative, bigoted and childish. But he has a clever and masterful wife.

Lord Chelmsford's Policy.

Since Lord Chelmsford came to India as Viceroy he has not made a single public utterance regarding his policy on the question of political reform. His first speech to the Legislative Council was a grave disappointment in that it completely ignored the one question on which the country was anxious to hear him. The public might have been excused for supposing, as many have supposed, that his Excellency had no policy. It appears, however, that he has. He has told his American interviewer that his endeavour will be to secure a practical response to the aspirations for development, politically and economically, which have been stirred by the opportunity which the war has given to India to show its practical importance to the Empire. "My task," added the Viceroy, "is to guard India from the cramping influences of undue conservatism equally with the unpractical revolutionary tendencies." Having stated so much, his Excellency might go further and take the public into his confidence as to where he draws the line of undue conservatism on the one side and of unpractical revolutionary tendencies on the other. It is generally believed that a despatch from the Government of India has gone, or is about to go, to England on the subject of political reform. It would clear the air and do no harm if the public were allowed to know its general outlines. Or is that information also to be reserved for an American journalist?

The New Home Member.

The appointment of Sir William Vincent to succeed Sir Reginald Craddock as Home Member is somewhat of a surprise. He may turn out as good as anyone else, who was in the running, though his service has hardly been of the kind which marks a man out for the Home Membership. He was in the Judicial Service in Bengal until 1911 and acted as a judge of the High Court for six months in 1910. As a High Court Judge he was hardly a great success and it was generally believed that Sir Lawrence Jenkins refused to accept his confirmation. He then went to the Legislative Department of the Government of India as Secretary and in that capacity he worked well and made himself liked by the members of Council, In 1914 he was Chairman of the Committee which enquired into the Komagatu Maru affair and last year he was Chairman of the small Committee that was sent to Mesopotamia to enquire into the working of the medical services there. Since then he has been a member of the Executive Council of Behar. That appointment is so recent that his present preferment was unexpected. Capable without being brilliant, fairly progressive for a Civilian, and with the capacity for making friends, it remains to be seen what sort of a Home Member Sir William Vincent will make. We should have preferred Sir Archdale Earle, a man of really sympathetic and broad views.

The Improvement Trust.

If any further proof were needed that the Bombay City Improvement Trust should either be mended or ended, it was provided by the fate of the amendment moved by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola on Tuesday to prevent the mischief likely to be created by the Chairman's misrepresentation of the attitude of the public towards the Parel Road Scheme. The facts and figures quoted by Sir Ibrahim leave no doubt, not only that the reference in the draft Administration Report prepared by the Chairman that "the scheme was strenuously opposed by a section of the public" was one-sided,—adding insult to the injury caused to the public by the flouting of their views, but that the policy of improving insanitary areas was the primary and the only declared policy of the Trust until the present Chairman subverted it. Mr. Wacha did not put the matter too strongly when he said that he had not known any officer of Government who carried things in such a high-handed way. As Mr. Cowasji Jehangir put it, a bitter controversy had been aroused over the scheme; the Municipality had voted against it; every public organ was against it but it was carried in the teeth of all opposition. Is the City to continue paying the piper in order that the Chairman may call for whatever time he likes without respecting the sentiments of the people? Or should not the Corporation and the City persist more vigorously than ever in their efforts to secure such representation on the Trust as to make the voice of the people felt in its deliberations?

The Good Name of Ceylon.

At a recent meeting of the Planters' Association at Kandy, Ceylon, the following resolution was passed:—

> That the "Times of Ceylon," "Observer," "Independent," and "Morning Leader" newspapers be written to, asking them to kindly refuse publishing advertisements "re" bolters and notice coolies, as in the opinion of this Association such advertisements do tend to bring the good name of Ceylon into disrepute.

It is not a little satisfactory that an important body like the Planters' Association has so far recognised the evils of the so-called "free" labour in the estates of its members, as to raise such a dignified protest. The "bolters" referred to are more often than not the victims of unjust treatment rather than real culprits who have violated any law of society. Having wisely gone so far, the Association, we hope, will go further and recognise the reproach that attaches to it in tolerating, if not encouraging, an unjust system of law, whereby the "bolter," whatever the cause of his flight, is brought to trial and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Only then will the "disrepute" attaching to the name of Ceylon be removed.

ALLIES' ENERGETIC ACTION AT ATHENS.

ENEMY MINISTERS EXPELLED.

INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

VICEROY ON PRACTICAL RESPONSE TO NEW DESIRE.

INTERVIEW WITH AMERICAN PRESS CORRESPONDENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

Mr. Mackenzie, a correspondent of the Associated Press, who is in India, has cabled an interview which he has had with the Viceroy.

The latter said that war, by giving India an opportunity to show its practical importance to the Empire, had stirred Indian aspirations for development, politically and economically. It would be his endeavour to secure a practical response to this new desire for progress.

His Excellency spoke warmly of the loyalty of India and the alacrity and fine spirit with which, the Princes and people had identified themselves with the cause of the Empire. He emphasised his own deep interest in India's problems.

The Viceroy referred to the highly coloured articles in the American papers, purporting to depict India labouring under an oppressive rule and shaken by revolutionary activities, and said to the correspondent "Go everywhere, no sentry will bar the way, talk to everybody and write what you please. We have nothing to conceal. My task is to guard India from the cramping influences of undue conservatism equally with the unpractical revolutionary tendencies."

IMPERIAL ORGANISATION AFTER WAR.

MR. STEEL MAITLAND ON INDAN DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Mr. Steel Maitland, speaking at Birmingham, submitted that there were four problems in connection with Imperial organisation after war.

First, any form of central Government must be compatible with the most absolute local freedom.

Second, India's advance in population, manufacture, production and education was exceedingly rapid and we were faced with the demand for a recognition thereof.

Third, settlement of the position of the Crown Colonies.

Fourth, the question of defence the cost thereof and conservation of the Empire's natural resources.

NEW COLOURS FOR INDIAN FORCES.

TO-DAY'S PRESENTATION BY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Queen Alexandra, on Thursday, will present a silk Union Jack with a silver shield to representatives of the Indian forces now fighting.

The ceremony will take place in the marble hall of the India Office. The colours will be taken to Delhi at the end of the war.

The flag and shield are the gift of the women and children of the British Isles.

ENEMY BIVOUACS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 22.

A communiqué says, there was the usual cannonade but no infantry work. Aeroplanes dropped a hundred bombs on enemy bivouacs on the Somme.

HOSTILE SHELLING IN ANCRE REGION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A British communiqué says, there was considerable hostile shelling of our front on both sides of the river Ancre.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The following steamers have been sunk:—Swedish, Joachim-Brinckslund; Norwegian, Finn and Parnass; Dutch, Dolpsijn.

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

With reference to Reuter's message dated the 19th instant stating that it was feared that the Portuguese steamer Machico (formerly the German ship Colmarg) has been sunk by a submarine, the "Morning Post's" Lisbon correspondent states that the Machico escaped.

NEW JAPANESE STEAMERS FOR SALE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

"The Times" says:—New Japanese steamers are now being offered in the London market but British owners are not disposed to pay the £40 a ton demanded which is five times what the price was before the war.

DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The death is announced of Lieut-General Sir Benjamin Gordon, the mutiny veteran.

ENEMY MINISTERS AT ATHENS.

ORDERED BY ALLIES TO LEAVE.

CONSTANTINE DISAVOWS RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 20.

The Allies have demanded that the Austrian, German, Turkish and Bulgarian Ministers be granted their passports and that they leave the country by November 22nd.

The Government considers that the demand is unacceptable. The King has summoned the Crown Council.

Great uneasiness prevails.

ATHENS, Nov. 21.

The Austrian, German, Turkish and Bulgarian Ministers must go on board a steamer placed at their disposal, otherwise they will be removed forcibly.

Admiral Fournet communicated with them direct.

The King has disavowed all responsibility.

The Spanish Legation will protect the German subjects and the American Legation other subjects of the Powers in question.

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

It is reported that the Entente has demanded the handing over of Greek rifles and guns that are in excess of peace requirements.

REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT REFUSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 21.

The request made by enemy diplomatists to have their departure postponed has been refused and all will leave tomorrow.

REASONS FOR EXPULSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 22.

Apart from espionage one of the reasons for the expulsion of enemy Ministers was the statement made by the German Minister that vessels taking Nationalists to Salonika would be torpedoed. This was regarded as a declaration of war against the pro-Ally section in Greece.

EASIEST WAY OUT OF CONSTANTINE'S DIFFICULTIES.

FRENCH PREMIER'S ADVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 21.

It is announced on excellent authority that the French Premier, M. Briand, sent a message to King Constantine saying that the easiest way out of his difficulties was a reconciliation with M. Venizelos and declaration of war on Bulgaria.

GREEK STEAMER SUBMARINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 21.

The Greek steamer Spetsais has been submarined not far from the place where the Angeliki was sunk. One person was drowned, and it is feared that there were other victims.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.

A submarine stopped the Greek steamer Elystos, bound for Marseilles and ordered her to throw her cargo overboard and seized the mailbags.

ALLEGED COALING OF THE GOEBEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ATHENS, Nov. 22.

It is officially announced that the charges against the Gournarist deputy Kallimasiostis, at whose house correspondence was seized by the Allies at the beginning of the month and who was believed to have coaled the Goeben and the Breslau, have proved false, the incriminating letters being the work of a forger who has confessed.

FRENCH MAN POWER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Nov. 22.

The Chamber has concluded a secret sitting regarding the Bill calling up the 191 class which it was finally decided should be medically examined again. It is understo that the question of the creation of an inter-Allied army was considered.

MONASTIR AND AFTER

VIGOROUS PURSUIT OF ENEMY.

GERMAN DEFEAT NORTH OF SUHODEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A French communiqué says north of Monastir the Allies are energetically pressing the enemy's rearguards, which are supported by powerful artillery.

A Serbian communiqué says, we made further advance northward in spite of obstinate resistance and defeated the Germans north of Suhodel. The enemy precipitately retreated.

A large number of Germans and Bulgars were taken prisoners and a quantity of stores captured.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL SARRAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 22.

In congratulating General Sarrail on the capture of Monastir, General Joffre says, "You have wrested Monastir from the enemy and you will soon defeat him."

EVACUATION OF MONASTIR.

ENEMY'S ADMISSION OF BLUNDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The official German reference to the evacuation of Monastir as a consequence of the Serbian advance is interpreted as meaning that the enemy retired, because the Serbians were already threatening the Prilep road behind them. The position at Kenali was of exceptional natural strength and well fortified. After the abandonment of the Allies' first attempt to take it frontally, and advance straight up the Monastir plain, which is bounded by mountains on either hand, the Serbians were entrusted with the task of advancing through the eastern mountains, turning the left flank of the enemy at Kenali. That they succeeded Germany herself makes plain.

COLOSSAL BOOTY.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent states that the evacuation began some days ago, but much food and material were left behind. The enemy compelled the civilians to leave and set fire to many houses. Private telegrams received at Rome state that the booty captured was colossal. Apparently the news of the loss has been suppressed in Sofia. Nothing is yet published here concerning its effect at Athens.

BULGARIAN COMMANDER BLAMED.

An "Exchange" Amsterdam correspondent wires that the news has produced a crushing impression at Berlin and adds that diplomatic circles are disposed to blame the Bulgarian Army Commander. The correspondent of the Serbians says that two captured German officers state that their battery was taken, because the Bulgarian infantry in front of them stampeded. Thereupon, the Serbs rushed the guns before they had time to remove the breech-blocks. They complained that the Bulgars never awaited orders to retire or to attack.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

HERR VON JAGOW SUCCEEDED BY HERR ZIMMERMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

An official Berlin message received in Amsterdam says that Herr von Jagow, Foreign Minister, has resigned for reasons of health. He will probably be succeeded by Herr Zimmerman, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that Herr Jagow is to be Ambassador in Vienna.

A GERMAN LIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Admiralty, on the authority of the French Ministry of Marine, denies the German official claim that a French warship was sunk in the English Channel on November 14th.

LATER.

The denial issued to-day by the Admiralty relates to the alleged sinking of a French destroyer.

ENSLAVEMENT OF BELGIANS.

WORLDWIDE HORROR.

350,000 ADULTS TO BE DEPORTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Worldwide horror is felt at German proceedings in Belgium and Poland for the purpose of increasing their dwindling reserves. Even the American pacifist organs are disgusted at the Germans' monstrous oppression. It is pointed out that Germany is becoming a slave State only paralleled by ancient Babylon, Egypt and Rome. Nothing in modern times can be compared to their conduct except the raiding of African villages by Arab slave traders.

The British press supports Lord Robert Cecil in declaring that the only remedy is for the belligerents to redouble their efforts to rid the world of tyranny. The horrors of the enslavement of Belgians are increasing daily. Reuter learns that the Germans openly declare their intention to deport 350,000 for "humanitarian reasons." Some have already been sent to Roumania. The German plan seems to be to remove every able-bodied person rich or poor from the age of eighteen upwards.

LIBERATION OF BELGIUM.

POWERFUL PROSECUTION OF WAR THE ONLY MEANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding the deportations, Lord Robert Cecil said that a powerful prosecution of the war was the only means to liberate Belgium from oppression. (Cheers). Appeals and protests, were of no avail. The officer ordering the first deportations was formerly the Military Governor of Brussels, who was directly responsible for the execution of Miss Cavell.

PRUSSIANISING OF POLAND.

INTELLECTUALS AND LABOUR LEADERS ELIMINATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ZURICH, Nov. 22.

The bulk of the remaining population of Poland consists of illiterates. The Germans early eliminated the intellectuals offering them passports to travel abroad and deported the labour leaders. Hence the population is without leaders and is unlikely to resist recruitment for armies. Lithuania is included in the German scheme.

AMERICAN PACIFISTS DISTURBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent says the slave raids have disturbed American Pacificists.

The "Evening Post" in a leader says no quibble can excuse this clear violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

The "Telegraaf" learns that some of those deported have returned after being ransomed; others who were collected for deportation were allowed to ransom themselves for £50 which was afterwards reduced to £25.

THREAT TO PRUSSIAN POLES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.

The German newspapers are generally shocked that the "ungrateful and irreconcilable attitude of Prussian Poles" has given evidence of their hope of incorporation in the future Kingdom of Poland. The "Koelnische Zeitung" warns Prussian Poles of the consequences of continue hostility to Prussia.

CONSCRIPTION REFERENDUM IN AUSTRALIA.

THE NOES HAVE IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 22.

The final figures of the Conscription referendum are: Yes.—1,085,000; No.—1,146,000.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION AT ARCHANGEL.

TWO MUNITIONS STEAMERS DESTROYED

341 KILLED: 667 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A Russian communiqué, denying the German report that seven steamers laden with munitions exploded at Archangel, says that only two were destroyed, but 341 persons were killed and 667 wounded.

The explosion took place at the dinner hour when the hutments were crowded.

ROUMANIAN SITUATION.

RETIREMENT IN ALT AND JIUL VALLEYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A Russian communiqué says, the Roumanians continue to retire slowly in the Alt valley southward, also in the Jiul valley to the region of Filiash, 20 miles north-east of Craiova.

TWENTY-FIVE ENEMY DIVISIONS ON THE MOVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

French experts estimate that 25 Austrian and German divisions are moving towards the heart of Wallachia. The enemy is also carrying out a turning movement in the direction of Kimpolung. The latter move seeks to take in the rear the Roumanians, who are defendeding the region south of the wooded Carpathians.

GERMAN SUCCESS CONFINED TO ROUMANIAN LEFT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22.

It is pointed out here that Falkenhayn's success is confined to the least important front, namely, the Roumanian left. The dangerous sector is Eastern Wallachia where victory would give the enemy the whole of the west of Roumania including Bukharest. But here the enemy attacks have been steadily repulsed and it is at present very difficult for Falkenhayn to advance eastwards owing to hundreds of mountain streams which intersect the country north and south.

PENSIONS BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Pensions Bill.

Mr. Henderson foreshadowed introduction of a more satisfactory and generous scheme when the Pensions Board was established.

IMPORTATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN COLOURED LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question Mr. Asquith said all aspects of the question of the importation of South African coloured labour were being considered. The matter could be discussed during the debate on Man Power, but he could not undertake that a decision would not be taken meanwhile.

RETURN OF POTATO STOCKS ORDERED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Board of Trade has ordered a return of potato stocks and contracts by cultivators of over ten acres in Great Britain.

(Continued from column 6.)

Raja of Dharampur, Rs. 300; Bay Arab Geld, Raja of Dharampur, Rs. 950; Child's Pony, H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur, Rs. 400. The following were resold:—Lot 15, Mr. Abdul Kaddur Haji Ismail Gulmohmad, Rs. 450; Lot 12, Maharawal Raja of Baria, Rs. 150; Lot 5, H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur, Rs. 500; Lot 18, Mr. Manockshaw Nicholson, Rs. 300; Lot 13, Raja of Dharampur, Rs. 300; Lot 7, H. H. Nawab of Radhanpur, Rs. 150.

GREAT WAR SALE.

THE THIRD DAY.

THE HORSE SALE.

Bombay's Great Patriotic Carnival entered its third day yesterday, and though the attendance was not quite as large as on former occasions when the Governor and Lady Willingdon were present, people came in plenty as the evening wore on.

The auctioneers were on the scene punctually at half-past four, and quite large crowds gathered round them. About five hundred articles had been disposed of on Tuesday so they should conclude their task comfortably by to-morrow evening. Splendid prices are the order, and members of the auction committee have rendered yeoman service in running them up. Indeed, on the whole nearly twice the actual value has been paid for articles up to date.

Visitors wended their way down the steps from the auction room to the grounds. Very few envelopes remained at the Monster Lucky Bag, and as the principal prizes have now been won public interest in this feature of the show seemed to have waned. But while it lasted it was the most deliriously exciting affair imaginable. People with a hundred tickets each were not too well favoured by fortune, while quite a large proportion of those who had bought ten rupees' worth at least got their money back. One man drew five prizes with five tickets. A remarkable number drew three. And the satisfying thing about it was that nearly all the presents were well worth having.

The Side Shows.

From this part of the grounds it is but a step to the side shows. Even by five o'clock yesterday these were well patronised. The most popular spot was the Cocoanut Shy. But all have done good business. The presiding genius of the Rifle Range said he took Rs. 295 on Tuesday alone. He had not discovered any potential Bisley marksmen among the competitors, however, the majority never having handled a rifle before. The pieces are quite accurate and are tested every day before the stall opens.

Across the road to the Circle Garden is the visitor's next move. We believe that this place would be well supported all the year round if it were kept open. It is charming to have tea in the open, waited upon by pretty girls and entertained by lively music. The Japanese Stall continues to do a thriving trade hard by, and much of the stock has already been disposed of.

There are only two things lacking. The first and more important is soldiers. Wounded soldiers do not seem to have been invited in any numbers, although the whole fete is in honour and for the benefit of them and their kind. There should certainly be a Soldiers' and Sailors' Day, when every Tommy and Tar, sound or sick, may enter everything without charge and be entertained to tea by the Committee.

The other point is that there is very little amusement for children. Even the fishpond, where one may angle for presents, costs eight annas a time. This is eminently a kiddies' pastime, but those whose parents are poor are debarred from it.

Otherwise there is not a single grumble and everything is going splendidly. There should be large crowds again to-day and to-morrow, for there are still many interesting articles to be auctioned.

The Queries.

Last night his Excellency Lord Willingdon visited the Vaudeville Theatre, where "The Queries" Concert Party gave a performance.

Lord Willingdon arrived in his motor with all the Ruling Princes at present in Bombay. Their progress through the crowded grounds was watched with great interest, for the coloured lights made fine play with the gorgeous turbans of the Rajas.

The programme was a bright one and went with a swing from start to finish. "The Queries" had rehearsed their parts well, and were consequently a great success. The party was composed of Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Wiggin, Miss Edith Morgan (at the piano), Mr. Bourne, Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Stedman.

After the concert had come to an end the Governor's party partook of refreshments in the grounds and then left. Until a late hour the public moved about enjoying the novelty of an Earl's Court in Bombay.

The Sale of Horses.

Early yesterday morning the Governor went to Mr. Julius Gove's stables at Byculla for the auction sale of horses and ponies given by various patriotic people. His Excellency presided over a large attendance, and Sir Stanley Reed wielded the mallet with splendid effect. Here, too, generous prices were realised and some of the buyers put up their purchases for re-sale. The biggest price.—Rs. 2,000,—was paid by the Thakur Saheb of Morvi for a grey pony, while the Maharwal Raja of Baria gave Rs. 1,300 for a piebald one. The Raja of Raipipla paid Rs. 900 for a bay Arab also. The total sum realised was Rs. 12,050. At the close the Governor briefly but warmly thanked the buyers for their support. Below is a detailed list of the purchasers and the prices paid:—

Bay Arab, H. H. Raja of Rajpipla, Rs. 900; Bay Arab Pony, H. H. Nawab of Radhanpur, Rs. 500; Brown Waler Gelding, H. H. Nawab of Radhanpur, Rs. 450; Bay Waler Mare, H. H. Thakore Saheb of Morvi, Rs. 800; Bay Waler Geld "Mordialloc," Mr. Hormasji Sorabji, Rs. 525; Piebald Pony Mare, Maharawal Raja of Baria, Rs. 1,300; Chestunt Pony, H. H. Thakore Saheb of Morvi, Rs. 225; Grey Pony, Raja of Dharampur, Rs. 750; Brown Waler Geld, H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur, Rs. 600; Grey Kathiawar Pony, Raja of Dharampur, Rs. 300; Bay Waler Gelding, H. H. Thakore Saheb of Morvi, Rs. 2,000; Grey Country-Bred Mare, H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur, Rs. 200; Grey Arab Horse,

(Continued in Column 5.)

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH DEAD.

(Continued from page 5.)

of an Emperor is said to have induced them to vote in favour of Rudolf von Hapsburg. At any rate, Rudolf was crowned Emperor and managed a very difficult Empire with considerable skill.

His sporting proclivities descended to those who came after. The Empire extended as one Hapsburg after another following the motto *"Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria, nube,"* added to it by marrying wisely.

Thus the Empire of Kaiser Franz Josef is greater in extent than any other European State, save Russia, and wherever you go in it you will find a "Jagd-Schloss," a shooting-box, where the mighty lodge when following their favourite sport.

Whitewashed, with red-tiled roofs, and flanked by little round towers, these castles stand among clumps of trees in the fertile Duchies of Austria, or rise up on a mountain side dark with fir trees. They look so peaceful, but heavy cares intrude even here, and the spirit of the place is not in harmony with its outward semblance.

When Archduchess Sophie, the Emperor's mother, bought this chalet it was a very unpretentious place, with scarcely enough room for the owner and none at all for the houshold servants. But it has gradually been added to, chiefly to provide room for the growing families of his Majesty's two daughters, until to-day it has become quite a respectably good-sized house. But it still retains its original simple character. Every room looks as if it were lived in. There's everything for use and nothing for show. The furniture and fittings all belong to the locality, and indeed most of the contents of the villa were made in the neighbourhood.

The halls and reception room are fitted with trophies of the chase, chiefly magnificent antler heads, all bearing evidence of the Emperor's hunting prowess. Each head is carefully mounted, and bears a brass plate telling the date and place where the animal was killed. The Imperial owner's living apartments are as simple as, or even simpler than, the other rooms. He sleeps on a small camp bedstead, and a big workmanlike-looking writing table is the principal article of furniture in his study. The only really magnificent thing about the place is its charming situation and its superb views from every window and balcony, embracing a panorama of mountain and forest, with well-kept lawns and terraces and flower gardens in the immediate foreground.

DAILY LIFE.

Francis Joseph's daily life is in perfect harmony with these plain surroundings. He rises between four and five every morning, and after a cup of coffee and roll, without even butter, goes straight to his desk and begins the work of the day. Couriers from Vienna are constantly coming with dispatches from the Foreign Office and documents from the War Office and other Ministries requiring the Sovereign's attention and signature. Although far away from the seat of Government he cannot escape the affairs of State.

Usually the Emperor works steadily until about eight o'clock, when he goes for a quiet stroll in the forest for an hour or so. Then he returns to his desk, and about half-past nine has a sort of light preliminary lunch, a chop or cutlet, with one glass of beer. This is brought on a tray to his writing desk, and is not permitted to interfere with the progress of his work. With occasional interruptions work goes on until mid-day, when a family luncheon is served.

No matter what delicacies may be on the table, Francis Joseph confines himself to a slice of "Rindfleish," that boiled beef of which the Austrians are so fond. But it has to be very good, the Emperor being as particular about the cut and quality as any Viennese citizen.

One glass of Austrian wine, red or white as he may fancy, or the doctor may direct, but never more than one, is all that he drinks. This is followed by a mild cigar, smoked from a long holder to keep the smoke out of the eyes. At one time the Emperor was very fond of good Virginia cigars, but his physicians cut off that form of enjoyment.

In the afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a carriage is brought round and the Emperor goes on a long drive through the forest. He never fails to take his gun along, and usually manages to have a little shooting on the way. If the weather is favourable he may stay out three or four hours, returning home about eight.

As a rule, he avoids the formal evening dinner party, and has a modest supper in his study, going to bed about nine, sometimes even sooner. Such is the even tenor of his Majesty's lonely life at Ischl, except upon the days when he is hunting.

Hunting is the Emperor's one form of amusement. He never goes to races, and doesn't care at all for cards. But he is always ready for a shooting expedition. He began early, killing his first stag as a boy of fourteen.

HAUNT OF LONELINESS.

The Imperial shooting parties at Ischl are organized with the greatest care and forethought. The Emperor himself plans every detail and settles the position each gun is to take. Everything is done in the most precise order. And at the same time it is all as simple as possible. There are no hot luncheons or champagne and no superfluous Court lackeys are taken along.

The start is made sometimes overnight, or at any rate very early in the morning. A special train takes the hunters the first stage of the journey. Then carriages are used as far as the road is available. After this ponies may be employed up to a point in the mountains where the real climbing begins.

On these excursions he wears the ordinary country garb of the Styrian peasants, a grey jacket of "London," an all-wool fabric made in the Tyrol; leather breeches, which leave the knees bare, thick stockings and heavy hob-nailed boots and a Tyrolean hat with plumes make up the entire costume. The Emperor wears only two kinds of clothes, a military uniform or this shooting costume. Of uniforms he has, of course, an endless store, but it is doubtful whether he has any "civilian" garb at all.

Attractive, however, as these hunting expeditions may seem, his castle in the Alps in reality is the haunt of great loneliness. Here is an old man who has lost most of those things that men hold dear. His wife, Empress Elizabeth, a fearless horsewoman, was murdered on one of those restless wanderings to which she was driven by the events of that awful 30th of January, 1889, when their son, Crown Prince Rudolf, died a violent death. The real facts of the case are known to few and were of such a nature that the Emperor, good Catholic as he is, preferred to let the world believe that Rudolf had killed himself.

One of the Crown Prince's foresters still lives near the scene of the tragedy. He tells of those wild nights when after a day's shooting the Prince would be driven at a reckless gallop to Vienna, returning to shoot in the morning, snatching what sleep he could on the way. But when you ask that forester about that 30th of January he shakes his head and walks away. So when the Emperor returns home after a day spent hunting in the mountains, it is a very lonely old man who sits brooding in the castle among the fir trees.

GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE.

THE following special lots will be OFFERRED TO-DAY THURSDAY, 23rd instant by H. H. the Thokore Saheb of Morvi at "A" Rostrum at 6 p.m.

Lot No. 503. Plaster Model "Grapes" by Master Shamrao C. Mhatre.

535. Silver Peacock with Pandan. Presented by the Chief of Kurundwad Senior.

575. Mahogany Drawing Room Suite. Presented by Messrs. Wimbridge & Co.

618. A coloured Etching "Snipe" by Winifred Austen. Presented by Her Majesty the Queen.

743. English 8 Day Quarter Chiming Clock. Presented by Messrs. Marcks & Co.

SPECIAL. Gilt Bronze Group. Presented to the Fund for resale by Gulam Mohidin Master.

SPECIAL. Brass Persian Water Jug and Stand. Presented for resale by purchaser.

1626. Large Bronze Figure "The Archer." Presented by Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail.

1650. Large Bronze Figure of an Eagle. Presented by Abdul Kader Haji Esmail.

Sale of all animals. LIONS, BLACK PANTHER, SAMBHAR, etc. and of all CARRIAGES and MOTORS at 4-30 p.m.

Auctioneer.—Mr. Hormusji Sorabji.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Auction Sale and Elphinstone Garden Side Shows, etc., will REMAIN OPEN ON SATURDAY 25th INSTANT, when there will be new attractions.

All unclaimed lots remaining in the Auction or Lucky Bag, gear, effects and fittings, will be sold on Saturday without reserve.

ITALIAN SUBJECTS IN INDIA.

FRESH MEDICAL EXAMINATION ORDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The Italian Consul-General in Calcutta notifies that Italian subjects born in years 1876 to 1881, both years inclusive, previously declared unfit for military service, must undergo a new medical examination. For this purpose they must either report themselves to the Italian Consulate General or communicate by letter in order to obtain the necessary instructions.

WAR PRISONERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

EMPLOYMENT ON LAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Weigall, Mr. Hope said a scheme had been arranged for hiring out small parties of war prisoners to agriculturists. The latter would be responsible for their custody.

A plan was also being considered under which large numbers might be employed on specially acquired land.

TEUTON-NORWEGIAN CRISIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 22.

The "Dagblad" expresses the opinion that everything points to a Teuton-Norwegian crisis and says:—Sweden remembering the tragedy of 1864 will certainly not follow Norway in a policy of adventure.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF SURAT.

DEMAND FOR DISCONTINUANCE OF APPOINTMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 21.

A Special General Meeting of the Surat City Municipality was held in the Municipal Hall to-day. Mr. Thakoreram Kapilram presided. There appeared to be unusual attendance. Out of 30 councillors 26 were present.

The president at the outset requested the councillors to consider whether that was an opportune moment for considering the resolution on the agenda. He said it might be considered opportune in a sense, but it was inopportune having regard to the short time that had elapsed since the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner. He added that the principles involved in the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner were considered at the time of the first and second reading of the Bill in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Prasanvadan M. Desai then moved the following resolution:—

"I. (1) That the Government of Bombay be most respectfully requested to discontinue the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Surat because,—

(a) This Corporation is convinced by experience that the Municipal Commissioner cannot do much for the improvement of the City owing to the want of sufficient funds which are not likely to come forward as the incidence of taxation in Surat is already too high and fresh taxation is out of question on account of the progressively bad economic condition of the City. Even the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., however energetic, able and hardworking he was, had to admit in the Administration Report of this Municipality for the year 1915-16 that he was unable to do anything for the improvement of roads etc., of this City for lack of sufficient funds. He stated that he would be able to do something when more funds were available. The income and expenditure of the Municipality were normal during the period for which the abovementioned report was made.

(b) In the opinion of this Corporation the money saved by the appointment of a Chief Officer in the place of a Municipal Commissioner can be very advantageously utilized in making and maintaining roads and effecting other improvements in the City.

(c) This Corporation is of opinion that if more funds were available to it, it too could do more than it has been able to do upto now;

(d) The appointment of the Municipal Commissioner has deprived the people of the only chance of learning the rudiments of managing their own affairs which was one of the chief and primary aims of Local Self-Government granted to the people of this country.

(2) That the attention of Government be respectfully invited to the fact that although the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Surat was made without consulting this Municipality and although this Corporation knew that it could well afford to do without a Municipal Commissioner, this Municipality submitted to the order of Government regarding the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner and worked loyally in co-operation with him. Since it got convinced of the inability of the Municipal Commissioner to achieve any improvement in the City without having recourse to imposing a crushing burden of taxation upon the people of this City this Corporation now considers it its bounden duty to place its aforesaid request before Government with a view that they will be pleased to recall their order mentioned above.

(3) The Municipal Commissioner be and is hereby requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to the Government of Bombay through the proper channel."

SAD ECONOMIC STATE.

Mr. Prasanvadan Desai in moving the resolution said, that he wanted at the very outset to make it clear that the resolution implied no reflection either on the past or the present Municipal Commissioner. After having submitted to the order of the Government, after having worked in co-operation with the Municipal Commissioner for more than a year and after having give the experiment a fair trial, they considered it their duty to give expressions to their convictions and bring the matter to the notice of the Government in the form of the resolution. The most important fact that should be remembered in connection with the appointment in question, was the sad economic state of Surat. Surat was not a prosperous City. It was decaying. Before starting with any scheme for improvement, he thought it was necessary to consider whether the available funds were insufficient, for the purpose, whether, if the available funds were insufficient, it was possible to start any new scheme for raising the necessary funds for such improvements. Every one knew, that the Surat Municipality lacked sufficient funds. Was there any possibility, he asked, of any new scheme being started for the raising of the necessary funds? There was none. The incidence of taxation in Surat as admitted on all hands was already too high. Surat could ill-afford any fresh burden of taxation. The trade of Surat was going from bad to worse. Since the year 1892, the condition of the trade remained practically the same. That was even then pointed out in the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Municipal schedule of taxation. The Government of India Resolution of 1915, laid down that "as a tax octroi is productive and grows with the prosperity of the town." Applying that as their test for the prosperity of the City, they found that the income from the octroi was practically stationary. It did not vary. Where there was some difference it was to be accounted for by favourable rains and good marriage seasons. The octroi receipts were Rs. 1,53,828 in 1913-14, Rs. 1,41,468 in 1914-15, and Rs. 1,45,000 in 1915-16. Only a negligible variation was to be traced Only a negligible variation was to be traced in these receipts. During the course of about the last 10 years the income from the Wheel Tax, Toll, and Sanitary Cess was almost the same except where the taxes were enhanced. The addition in the House Tax was due merely to revision. None could, after this, doubt the sad economic condition of the City. Even the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Denning, remarked in his Budget Note for 1916-17:

"These figures are, as I think, sufficient justification for the humdrum budget proposals. I should have liked to propose a considerably higher expenditure on works of improvement in the city, but in view of the general conditions brought about by the war, it is unlikely that any considerable increase in the resources of the Municipality either from additional taxation or from borrowing will be possible in the near future and I think it would be unwise to draw further from the Municipal reserve at present."

The cost of foodstuffs, fuel, sugar and other bare necessities of life was increasing. Where was the income to come from, under the circumstances, so as to enable the Municipal Commissioner to initiate schemes for the improvement of the City?

UNWARRANTED WASTE.

The saving effected by the substitution of the Commissioner by a Chief Officer Rs. 10,800 would at least enable them to undertake the repair of roads, the improvement of drains and such other ordinary measures for the comfort of the people. They had introduced cheap sectioned roads before the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner, and if the money saved by the appointment of the Chief Officer on a lower salary were to be utilized, the City would get all its roads sectioned within four years. They were not idle. The fault was never suggested to be theirs. Referring to clause (d) of para 1, Mr. Desai said, he would rest content by merely quoting what the late Mr. Gokhale said at the time the second reading of the Mofussil Municipalities Bill was moved in the Legislative Council in 1901. Mr. Gokhale said:

"The second view (that not only the work of deliberation but also executive work ought to be entrusted to Municipal Councillors who should do the latter by means of small sub-committees, thereby enabling the chosen representatives of the people to acquire direct experience of executive work and of a proper performance of civic responsibilities) is strongly held in England and on the Continent of Europe, and it has supplied the lines on which municipal legislation in mofussil towns in India is based. Now, my Lord, I am willing to admit that the first scheme (viz., the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner) is better suited to the Presidency towns by reason of the largeness of their areas and the diversity of their population, on the score of race, colour and creed, and the magnitude of the interests involved. But there is no justification for extending such legislation to mofussil towns, which greatly appreciate the lines on which their present Municipal constitution is based. . . When the people in the mofussil are satisfied with their existing constitution Government proposed to change that constitution into something analogous to that of Bombay."

Mr. Prasanvadan Desai then added that that was his answer to the preliminary remarks made by the President. He admitted that the late Sir Pherozeshah was in favour of the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner, but he submitted they had a right to differ. He believed that for a decaying City like Surat the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner was a luxury and an unwarranted waste.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Nathalal L. Vakil.

A PREMATURE PROPOSAL.

Mr. Bejonji who opposed the resolution, complained that the other side had not produced facts and figures. He said that it was not the fault of the Municipal Commissioner that the City was going downwards. The Government knew at the time of the appointment of the Commissioner that the trade of Surat was bad. Lack of funds, he believed, was no justification for the change. He added that it was premature to ask for a change before the expiry of the period of appointment. Mr. Denning, he added, had never said that the Municipal Commissioner was not needed.

Mr. Kassanji:—"He couldn't say so."

Mr. Hinglokwalla said that at the time of the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner it was pointed out that the Commissioner would effect economy in the Municipal administration. He found that as a matter of fact the Municipality was compelled to draw from the Reserve Balance.

TRAINING GROUND CUT OFF.

Mr. Dayabhai said that it was time and again pointed out that the trade of Surat was not improving. In spite of the best officers like the late Commissioner, nothing could be done for the improvement of the city for lack of sufficient funds. He said that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner struck at the root of the cause of Local Self-Government. The training ground was cut off. If the appointment were to be discontinued there was nothing to be afraid of. The Act provided sufficient safeguards. He complained that the Chief Officer was not given a fair trial.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried. 13 voted in favour of the resolution and 12 against.

The Rev. Dr. Steel demanded a poll with the same result. The resolution was carried.

GERMAN PEACE KITE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Herr Scheidemann writes to the "Vorwarts" that the Chancellor's declaration affords a basis for negotiations, if their enemies will renounce the conquest of Germany. The refusal of neutral meditation which will soon be forthcoming, will involve responsibility for the continuance of the war.

PROPOSED COMPULSION IN NEW ZEALAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

"The Times" Wellington correspondent says a ballot will be taken to fill compulsorily the shortage of reinforcements.

A GERMAN THREAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A German airman has dropped circulars in France protesting against the killing of civilians in allied raids, and threatening reprisals.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon attended a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the War Relief Fund at the Secretariat at 12 noon yesterday.

Lady Willingdon is suffering from an attack of malarial fever and will not be able to attend any functions for a few days.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent, member of the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council, as an Ordinary Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in succession to the Hon. Sir Reginald Henry Craddock, who will vacate the office at the beginning of April 1917.

Mr. U. Po Tha has been appointed member of Burma Legislative Council in place of Mr. Maung Bah Too resigned.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

OCCUPIED TERRITORY TO BE OPENED TO TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Reutor's Capetown correspondent says that the occupied territory north of Dares-Salem will be partially opened to trade on December 1.

BACHELORS IN HIS MAJESTY'S ESTABLISHMENTS.

ELIGIBLES TO REPORT TO WAR OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

It is understood that the King has ordered every bachelor eligible for military service employed in his Majesty's establishments to report immediately to the military authorities.

SCOTTISH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DR. MACKICHAN APPOINTED MODERATOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Committees of the United Free Church of Scotland met in Edinburgh to-day and unanimously appointed Principal Mackichan of Bombay Moderator-Designate of the next General Assembly.

DEUTSCHLAND SAILS AGAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A telegram from New London says that the Deutschland has sailed again.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

At the share market to-day a fair general business was reported with coals perhaps somewhat less active. Full rates were paid for jute mill shares with some excited buying at the opening. In other directions there was some activity. The following sales took place:—

Jute:—Albion (ord) 840 to 850; Auckland (ord) 400; Barnagore (ord) 205, 216 to 220; Budge Budge (ord) 682 to 695; Clive (ord) 264, 268, 271, 268, 265, 264; Dalhousie 535, 540; Empire 61; Fort William 325, 330, 332, 328; Fort Gloster 750; Howrah (ord) 500, 504; Kamarhatty (ord) 622; Kanknarrah (ord) 792 to 800; Kinnison 815 to 850; Lansdowne (ord) 374; Lansdowne (pref) 148; Lawrence (ord) 510; Northbrook (ord) 50-8 to 53-4; Reliance (ord) 414 to 420; Standard (ord) 625, 627; Union (ord) 790.

Coal:—Burelia 12-8, 12-12; Central Kurkend 38-4; Imperial 11, 11-4; Kinuri 16-4, 16-8; Nazira 22, Nowaghur 26-4; North Damuda 14; North West 26; Raneegunge 37-12; Satpukuria 11-8; Samla Kendra 20; Sendra 21-8, 21-12; Sodeeh 10-12; Teetulmuri 18-4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Paper 90, 91; Carew and Co. 135, 141; Calcutta City Flour 10-4, 10-8; Menikibol Rubber 28, 28-8; Fort Shipping 21-2; Tittaghur Paper 179, 180.

Tea:—Patrakola 103; Hasimara 86, 86-8.

Government paper, 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 75-14 to 76-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-10 to 76-12.

BOMBAY DAILY WATER-SUPPLY.

RECOMMENDATION FOR A FULLER MEASURE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala, presiding.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar moved: "That as the water supply during the Divali Holidays was quite satisfactory the Commissioner be requested to consider the possibility of giving a similar supply to the City throught the year."

The motion was carried.

The holders of Conversion Warrants obtained by application to the Conversion Loan or by purchase are requested to tender these together with the securities of the 3 per cent. or 3½ per cent. loans which they desire to convert as promptly as possible to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras.

A FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

MR. VILLIERS VISIT TO BOMBAY.

At the Royal Opera House, commencing Saturday November 25th, there will be a most interesting series of lectures by the world-famous war artist and correspondent Mr. Frederic Villiers, who is touring in the East under the direction of Mr. Warwick Major. Mr. Villiers will be remembered as one of the famous trio of war-correspondents,—the other two were Russel and Bennett-Burleigh—who stood head and shoulders above their fellows during the last thirty years of the past century. Mr. Villiers, the sole survivor of the famous three, is still as active and keen as ever.

In spite of the fact that he has seen practically every war, big or little, during the past forty odd years, the beginning of the present world-wide struggle roused him to action and he made for Flanders. After more or less patient waiting at the base, he at last got his chance, and was one of six who were allowed to approach the firing line. With his experience of war, he soon took advantage of his opportunities and the result is a most charming and instructive lecture, profusely illustrated with pictures, both moving and otherwise, among the latter being several of those delightful pencil sketches for which the artist has become so famous. Crowded houses should prevail at the Opera House during this visit, as the lecture is one that should appeal to people of either sex and of all ages The lecture is entitled "With Joffre and French," and a glance at the following synopsis will show that it is well up-to-date.

The Scrap of Paper—The Allies take the offensive—Joffre changes front—The German dash for Paris—Mons—Charleroi—British Rearguard Actions—"Make way for the Guns!"—Our heroic Artillerymen—Stemming the Tide—"The Hour has come"—Generals of that Hour—Paris saved by her Taxi Cabs?—Foch, the Hero of the Marne—The stand of the British—Their famous wedge—The fight for Mondemont—Helter-Skelter of the Germans—From the Marne to the Aisne—The Track of Frightfulness—How I Sketched the Battle of the Aisne—Rheims as I saw it—My Midnight Visit by Civic Guard—The Neck-to-Neck Race for the North—The Calais Road—British and Indian Troops at Ypres. Look on this picture and on that—Trench warfare—The Hell of La Boiselle—Sketching seven yards from the German Trenches—The 39th Gahrwali Rifles and the 4th Indian Corps at—Neuve Chapelle. The fighting at Festubert and Loos—Life in the Trenches—Gas bombs and liquid fire—The Argonne—The struggle at Verdun—Haig and Castelnau—Striking pictures of the Voluntary Campaign—Eccentricities of modern shell fire—Ambulance work—Motion pictures—Bombing German works—The 75 guns in action—Battle of the Champagne—22,000 Hun prisoners of War. Our Allies at the front Belgians, French, Italian, Servians and our new ally Roumania—The man of the hour in England.

PROPOSED REORGANISATION OF P. W. D.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

With the approval of the Secretary of State the Governor-General-in-Council has appointed a committee under the presidency of Mr. F. G. Sly, Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, to inquire into the question of modernizing and rendering more economical and efficient the organisation, methods and procedure of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, of improving the education in engineering provided in India, and of securing, if and wherever this is possible, the substitution of local and private for departmental agency in the execution of civil works.

The committee will consist of the President and four members of whom one will be a retired member of the Public Works Department, one a non-official Indian gentleman, one an official of the Local Government Board in England and a member of the London Country Council, the two last mentioned being nominated by the Secretary of State.

The committee will commence its sittings in Bombay at the beginning of January and will after hearing evidence in that city visit Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bankipore, Nagpur, Allahabad and Lahore for a similar purpose.

INTERRUPTIONS OF HOME CABLES.

ALL TELEGRAMS SUBJECT TO HEAVY DELAYS.

The Eastern Cable Company report that owing to interruptions of cable on the Peninsular coast all telegrams are subject to heavy delays. Week-end and deferred telegrams are being posted between Gibraltar and London. It is advisable to hold over unimportant cablegrams till the cables are restored.

THREE PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

On the night of 29th October 1916 three prisoners namely Dhian Singh, Dalip Singh and Buta who had been convicted of participation in political dacoities committed during 1915, escaped from Jullundur jail. Dalip Singh has since been arrested but Buta and Dhian Singh are still at large. A reward of Rs. 500 is now offered for their arrest.

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NOTE.—Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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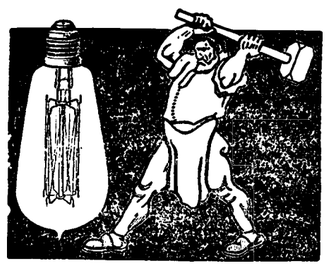

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Free samples,

THE SERBIAN SOCIETY.

FELICITOUS INAUGURATION AT MANSION HOUSE.

The historic Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House was thronged on Oct. 20, with people of many races and nationalities when, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, the new Serbian Society of Great Britain was formally inaugurated. Amongst others who occupied seats upon the platform were the president (Lord Cromer,) Sir Edward Carson, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. H. Wickham Steed, Mr. Arthur Serena, and the Serbian and Roumanian Ministers.

The aims of the newly-formed society are (1) to promote closer relations with Serbia and with the Southern Slav race as a whole; (2) to make clear the importance of a united Southern Slav State as a permanent safeguard of European freedom; (3) to work for a friendly agreement between Southern Slavs, Italy, and Roumania, as well as for a Southern Slav Union; and (4) to co-operate with all kindred societies within and without the British Empire.

The Lord Mayor said that the gallantry of Serbia's army, the heroic remnant of which was now hammering at the gates of Monastir, and the sufferings of her people had endeared her name to the English nation. The aims of the society were somewhat different from those with which the hospitality of the Mansion House was usually associated, inasmuch as they were primarily educational and secondly, constructively political, Serbia was a key country in the political structure of Europe. We were unprepared for war; let us not be unprepared for peace. (Applause.) We would be well advised to take counsel between ourselves and our Allies, so that the end of hostilities might find us acquainted with the conditions indispensable to the prevention of further strife. Amongst those conditions the unity of the Southern Slav peoples held a prominent place.

LORD CROMER AND GERMAN AMBITIONS.

The president of the society, Lord Cromer, said that two years ago he registered a vow never again to address a public meeting. The present very righteous cause was his only excuse for having broken that pledge. The newly formed society was intended to be a humble portion of the machinery for the resistance of the onslaughts and machinations of our common foe—Germany, Austria, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who in his conduct towards Russia, had furnished one of the most figrant examples of ingratitude in the annals of history. He probably ought also to have included the poor, bewildered Turks, who, despite their many faults, were a manly and virile race. Sixty years ago Great Britain spent many precious lives and much money, in attempting to put Turkey upon her legs. But all in vain. She was ever determined to commit political suicide; and upon the present occasion it looked as if she would succeed. A small clique in Berlin had forced her—reluctantly, he believed—to make war upon her best friends.

All Britons to whatever school of politics they might belong, were democrats when brought face to face with German absolutism. We were fighting to resist the far-reaching ambitions of Germany, and that small nations might have a place in the sun. There was no analogy between the wars of 1870 and 1914. Bismarck, a far-seeing and eminently practical statesman, had been succeeded by a number of men, quite as unscrupulous as he, but without his ability. These politicians—he supposed he ought to call them politicians, although he was old enough to remember Palmerston, in a moment of indiscretion, terming German politicians "cursed professors"—aimed at nothing less than world dominion, with a German Empire stretching from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf. It was the interest of the whole of Europe to offer resistance to that monstrous project; and we should not sheathe our sword until we could dictate our own terms to a vanquished foe.

Lord Cromer concluded by giving an emphatic and positive denial to the rumour and calumny—spread by enemy agents, he presumed—that the formation of the Serbian Society had been animated by some latent hostility to Italy and the Italians.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Sir Edward Carson said that we owed a deep debt and had given a definite pledge to Serbia. When Bulgaria mobilised and entered her territory, we were not prepared to help her to drive back the invader; and nothing in history was more pathetic than the sad story of Serbia waiting for the British army that never came. A solemn and sacred obligation had been placed upon England and the Empire never to lay down the sword until Serbia had been vindicated. Our first duty was to assure her of the restoration of her independence, and he hoped that we should be able to mould the Slav population into one great, united whole. There were, admittedly, questions with Italy. But the fact that Serbia and she were fighting as allies would—as in other spheres—soften difficulties; whilst the "extreme men"—I myself, naively added Sir Edward, have at times been termed an "extreme man"—should set themselves to realise that the great opportunity for solving the problem has arrived, and with united hearts they should essay the task of mapping out the future for all time. Montenegro, too, could not be forgotten, and the best buffer we could place between Germany and the East would be a great, united Slav Empire. "It may be," concluded Sir Edward, "that strategically victory will be won in the West. But, in my opinion, the real ambitions of Germany lie towards the East."

The offices of the Serbian Society are situated at 14, Great Smith-street, Westminster, S. W., and membership is invited.

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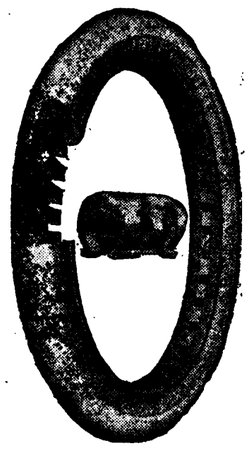

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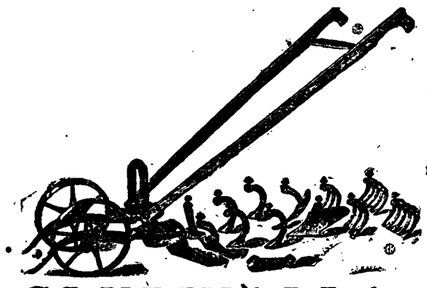

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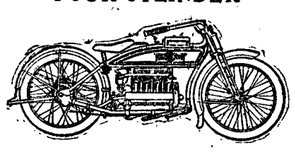

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